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ldress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

EN. GRANT has instructed Gen. Howard to ain at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. lock," Mr. Johnson!

HURLOW WEED says, anent the rumored re val of Mr. Rollins from the Bureau of Inter Revenue, that if Andrew does it, "the last in the chain which bound us to him will be been broken."

HE Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says that Mr. nes Thompsen, of that city, now owns, in t State, forty-four farms, and is about erect twenty farm-dwellings of six rooms each, his tenants. These farms average about hundred and sixty acres each—seven thou d in the aggregate. The farms are let "on res." About one-half of all his land is un cultivation.

DR. BRIGHT, as the leading Liberal orator of gland, and Mr. Beale, President of the Re m League, have decided that there must be pause in political agitation in consequence the triumph of the Reform Bill. "The next ect is the ballot, which Mr. Bright pro nces indispensable to the security of the ers. Mr. Bright has studied American poli s, and he is satisfied that the ballot is an ef tual cure for coercion and corruption. With ballot no man can be either forced or hired vote against his convictions. If he has no nvictions that is another matter, and it will the duty and office of the Reform League to rish them as required. There must be no resentation of minorities. This, in the inion of Mr. Bright and Mr. Beale, is the tal blot on the present bill. But Mr. Mill, Fawcett, the *Times* and *Spectator* are of a ferent opinion. The next question, however, whether England shall be governed by Glad ne and Bright, or Derby and Disraeli. Mr. sraeli, to all appearance, is secure in his place two years to come, and he has at least a ance in a new Parliament.

ev. Newman Hall and his People.

It is known that the Rev. Newman Hall, of urrey Chapel, who was such a just and useful end of our country all through the rebellion, about to visit this country, where he will not ll to receive a cordial greeting. A crowded eeting was held August 12th, at his chapel, take leave of the pastor. Mr. Hall, in his ddress, said that the pain of leaving home and iends and his public work for so long, and to so far, would have prevailed over motives mere pleasure; but in addition to e natural wish to see that great country d its noble people, he had public and minis rial motives—he hoped to aid in cementing at friendship between the two countries on hich the cause of freedom and civilization so much depended. He also wished to avail him lf of the special opportunities which were sented in his case for preaching the gospel. e adverted to the course of lectures and meet gs at Surrey Chapel and elsewhere during the merican struggle, and to the part he and hers had taken in that cause of union d emancipation. It was matter for ongratulation that no one sentence had en uttered during the struggle which was t verified by the result. The North had tri mphed. They had not attacked Europe. heirarmy had been peacefully disbanded. The oclamation had been a dead letter. avery had been entirely abolished. There d been no vengeance. Not one person had en put to death for rebellion. America was nited and free. The part he had taken in pro ding a sound public opinion on the subject ad been estimated in America far more than it eserved. But the publicity given in that ountry to addresses delivered in England had made the name of its minister so known at multitudes would desire to hear him when e preached the Gospel. This was his chief otive in this journey.

ueen Victoria and Englishmen.

The carlestures and scandal which have been talled throughout Great Britain about the ueen, are beginning to make manifest a loyal nd decent sentiment concerning Her Majesty. he London *Times* says "the time has arrived hen the chivalry and loyalty of the English eople must show themselves." It refers to he prosperity of England—a prosperity "more oral than material in its character," attained under the auspices of a Sovereign whose vir es, it is hardly too much to say, have initiated new era in the civilization of the world." The *Times* then goes on in the following strain f warm eulogy: Her own history has been ne of radiant peacefulness, sweet simplicity, lmost divine gentleness, dutifulness and purity. he majesty of her crown has never been sullied y an unworthy or unseemly personal act. Her ife has been so orderly and so graciously right ous as to be a law and pattern of life to all her eople. She has entranced her generation by he unobtrusive perfections of her character. When a great grief fell upon her she proved that he was only human by her sensitiveness to the ow. The widow overcame the Queen. She etired into a venerable obscurity. The nation wished upon her a sympathy most pious and most sincere. And the nation longed with an almost impatient longing to bring her back to he free and sacred fellowship with itself it had o long and so gracefully enjoyed. Sometimes he appeal to her comes in a most severe n its tone; but always was it the fruit of a holy nd an affectionate homage.

And, then, when England wondered at the ersistency of her retirement, with a confidence n the integrity of her own nature which was mple excuse for the unusual candor of her onfessions, she told with tears to all the listen ng world her love and regret. At this moment —this, which might work a mystery of awe in wo savage breasts—comes forth the Red In ian of the Press, to flaunt before the public ye a monstrous imputation—a damnable ca umny. The libel is its own eternal censure. efutation would but repeat the insult. The heart of England does not shriek out disgust or surprise; It is tranquil in a sublime contempt.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The suit in the United States Court against he Merchants' Union Express Company has been dismissed by Judge Nelson, at Coopers own, N. Y.

A Dominican inspector of mines is on his way to the United States to obtain five or six housand working men and machinery for con structing railroads in San Domingo.

A soldier was garroted in Havana last week, or wounding his corporal.

Gen. Griffin reports that there is not an army surgeon in or around Galveston fit for duty, nd the regular medical practitioners of that ity have more than they can attend to. A child of Gen. Griffin is now with the fever. He has telegraphed for permission to remove the headquarters of the Fifth District to Galveston.

George C. Whiting, connected with the Interior Department ever since its organization, died in Washington Tuesday night.

The flouring mill of Somas, Palmer & Co., Golden City, Colorado—one of the largest in the Territory—was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Captains Weston and Hodges were killed lately by Indians, near Stillwater, in Montana.

A German woman, named Mary Guenther, committed suicide in Philadelphia yesterday morning, by cutting her throat. Desertion by her husband is assigned as the cause.

The Senatorial Convention in the Third Philadelphia District (Democratic) broke up in a grand row after nominating Naglee. The bolters met and nominated Captain C. M. Donavan. This will secure the election of Joseph Bonham, Republican, in this Democratic District. There is also trouble in the City Convention between those who favor military men and those who wish to put up civilians.

The case of Kealy, for the alleged murder of Col. O'Brien, during the New York draft riots, came up before Judge McCunn yesterday, and the prisoner was remanded to await a decision on his plea for a discharge on a writ of habeas corpus.

The five years' lease of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, has been sold for $200,000. The purchasers are N. J. Menifee, A. C. Joslin, and J. W. Dunklee.

The Chicago *Republican* says: "There can be no question that the yield of cereals this year will prove the most prolific, taken in the aggregate, that has been produced in this country for many years. Accounts from all sections of the country seem to agree on this point, and, moreover, the yield is of the most excellent quality. Not only is the wheat crop heavy and good, but the oats, rye and barley crops have never been surpassed.

Mr. Oliver L. Pryor, an old and highly respected citizen, died at his residence, about five miles east of Wheeling, on Sunday night, after an illness of five or six weeks.

STATE POLITICS.

CENTRE COUNTY.

At Bellefonte, on Thursday last, the Republican Convention of Centre county met and nominated the following ticket: Senator, William P. Wilson; Legislature, Josiah Neff; Treasurer, B. O. Deininger; Commissioner, William Stewart; Jury Commissioner, Hon. Andrew Gregg; Auditor, A. S. Tipton. The nomination of Mr. Wilson is subject to the decision of Conference, which meets on next Friday, September 4th, at Huntingdon. The ticket is considered one of the strongest nominated for years past, and our friends speak confidently of electing the same.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867. NO. 308.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Maximilian Correspondence.

Statement of the Nation's Debt.

Gen. Sickles Relieved by Gen. Canby.

Stormy Interview between the President and Gen. Grant.

Their Differences Irreconcilable.

The Yellow Fever in Louisiana.

Increase in Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Ohio State Agency Case.

Decision in Favor of Jas. C. Wetmore.

Movements of Congressional Committees

Amnesty Proclamation Soon to be Issued.

Seward to be Removed from the Cabinet.

GEN. POPE SOON TO BE DISPLACED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 4.

The correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Austrian and Mexican Ministers and Minister Dix, relative to intercession in behalf of Maximilian, is made public to-day, but only contains an elaboration of statements regarding it made at the time it was going on. It appears that on May 28th, General Dix telegraphed Secretary Seward that he was requested by the Emperor Napoleon to solicit the warm intercession of this government to save Maximilian's life. On the 15th of June Mr. Seward sent Minister Campbell a dispatch by telegraph, asking him to communicate with President Juarez, and ask that Maximilian may not be treated otherwise than as a prisoner of war. A subsequent correspondence ensued between the Austrian Minister and Secretary Seward, relative to the remains of Maximilian, but nothing has resulted from it.

The Public Debt Statement

For August shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased during the past month $867,810 50. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $66,320,500. The matured debt not presented for payment has increased $3,803,560, and the debt bearing no interest decreased $7,157,816 75, leaving the total debt less by $32,893,706 75 than on the first of August, but as the coin in the Treasury is $1,642,154 less than at that date, and the currency $36,571,221 76 less, the decrease in the amount of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $5,850,330 90.

General Sickles Relieved.

It is telegraphed here from Charleston that General Sickles having been relieved to-day as Commander of the Second Military District by General Canby, all the books and papers have been turned over, and it is expected that Gen. Sickles will arrive here in the course of two or three days.

Visitors at the White House.

A very large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion this morning, many of whom were females. In the forenoon the President was busily engaged, and received but few. This afternoon a number had an interview, among whom was Gen. Jas. B. Steedman. Gen. Grant was with the Executive this morning.

Important Interview.

Gen. Grant had a long, and it is ascertained beyond a doubt, an important interview with the President to-day, relative to the proclamation issued this morning by the latter, and the order sent to military commanders last week by the former. The town is rife with rumors of strong words used over differences of opinion arising between them, the redirence of the President, and Grant's uniform refusal to divulge official matters, gives ample scope for exaggeration among the sensationists. It is agreed by the friends of both, however, that to-day's interview shows that the opinions of each are irreconcilable on the questions arising from the enforcement of the reconstruction act.

The Yellow Fever.

Governor Flaunders writes here that the yellow fever is not only prevailing as an epidemic in New Orleans, but in various portions of Louisiana. In New Iberia, a town of one thousand inhabitants, eighty have died already.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts have largely improved this week over last. Then they averaged but half a million per day, while this week they have averaged one million per day.

Ohio State Agency Case.

In the Equity Court here to-day, a decision was rendered in the case of the State of Ohio versus James C. Wetmore, in a petition for a mandamus to compel Wetmore, formerly Ohio State Agent, to give up the books and papers in his office. The Court decided that Wetmore was the agent of every individual soldier, and that he could not be compelled to relinquish his books and papers. The rule for a mandamus was accordingly discharged.

Congressional Committee at Work.

The Congressional Committee of the Fortieth Congress are about to commence work as follows:

A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee meet in Baltimore early next month, to inquire into the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland, under the resolution introduced last March by the Hon. Francis Thomas, of that State. The Committee on Elections is divided into two branches, one of which, with Mr. Dawes as chairman, will meet in Bridgeport, Conn., on the 10th of October, to inquire into the alleged frauds in the election of the Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, a member of Congress from the Fourth District. The other branch, with Mr. Schofield as chairman, meets at Louisville, Ky., about the same time, to inquire into the contested election cases from that State.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures, of which Mr. Hurlburt is chairman, propose to meet at New York city about two weeks before the assembling of Congress, to complete their Custom House investigation.

The select committee on frauds in the Pay Department have adjourned to meet at New York on the 10th of October, to inquire into the accounts of Provost Marshal's offices in that city during the war.

The special committee on Southern railroads will go South for the purpose of their investigation about the 16th of October.

Mr. Shanks's select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners will likewise visit the Southern States to take testimony on the subject matter of their inquiry.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment will assemble at New York about the end of the present month.

The Committee on Ordnance propose to meet in this city on the 23d instant.

Butler's Assassination Committee have not decided when they will reassemble. It is probable, however, that they will meet in this city next month.

Amnesty.

The amnesty proclamation, the President said to-night, will be issued in a few days. It has been decided to pardon all of the classes telegraphed last night, and will only except about a hundred persons who are under criminal indictment.

Cabinet Changes.

A renewed pressure has been made on the President for a change of Cabinet, and he informed those who had an interview with him to-day that one man would be removed at no distant day. This is intended for Seward.

Gen. Pope to be Removed.

No official order removing Pope has yet been prepared, but it is understood that it will be soon issued.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1867.

DEATH OF CAPT. HALE.

Capt. W. H. Hale, of the Marine Corps, died at Pensacola August 8th, of yellow fever.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Hon. Thos. M. Stillwell, ex-member of Congress from Indiana, Minister resident at Venezuela, vice Jas. Wilson deceased. Also, L. W. Scott, of Tennessee, Consul at Matamoras, and Oliver B. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, as temporary Consul at Brunai, Borneo.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Commissioner Taylor, of the Indian Bureau, leaves to-morrow to join the Indian Commission at Omaha.

BASE BALL MATCH.

The Base Ball match between the Unions, of Lansingburg, New York, and the Nationals, of Washington, was won by the latter in ten innings. Score—Thirty-one against twenty-eight.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

CONTEMPLATED APPOINTMENTS.

It is rumored in high official circles that should vacancies occur, Fred. Douglass will receive the nomination for the office of Commissioner of Freedmen, while Col. Parker (Indian) on General Grant's staff, will be placed at the head of the Indian Bureau. Col. Parker is a gentleman of undoubted ability and fine literary acquirements. Douglass can speak for himself.

A COPPERHEAD FALSEHOOD.

Democratic papers are circulating a statement that General Grant does not hesitate in conversation to condemn negro suffrage. This is wholly groundless. The General declares his firm belief that the negroes of the South are fully competent to exercise the right to vote intelligently on present issues there; and further, that only through universal suffrage can rebel rule be broken down at the ballot-box; that qualified suffrage would not at the present time afford the means of overcoming the rebel vote.

PURCHASE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS STOPPED.

The purchase of Confederate bonds by the First National Bank of Washington, has been stopped. Public sentiment appeared to be decidedly opposed to it. The offers received by the bank from parties who desired to sell the same, were chiefly from New York, where it seems there are some people who hold these securities in the hope that some day they will become marketable.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

It has transpired that General Griffin, now in command of the State of Texas, has no officer above the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel to whom he can tranfer his charge, and that therefore it is probable that Sheridan will remain in command of the Fifth Military District at least until after the election in Louisiana.

PRUSSIAN MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The Prussian Government is exhibiting considerable uneasiness regarding its Minister to Mexico, from whom no communications have been received since the capture of Maximilian. Its representative to this Government called at the State Department to-day and made inquiry regarding the matter, and will probably ask for our intercession in his behalf.

THE ATTACK ON GEN. SICKLES.

Union men here are comparing the attack on General Sickles to the old rebel habit of bayoneting crippled Union soldiers. The entire suppression of General Sickles's correspondence with General Grant, which was at the disposal of the President, and deliberately withheld after a full consideration of its contents, is sufficient to show how little reliance there is to be placed upon the statements made.

Board of Inquiry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 3.—A mixed board of inquiry, composed of Ottoman and Christian members, appointed by the Sublime Porte, will soon leave for Candia to investigate the causes of discontent, and obtain from the inhabitants a statement of their grievances. They will report to the Government here, and upon the result of their labors the future reforms in the government of the island will be based.

German Races.

BADEN, September 4.—The races yesterday at Iffescheim were a great success, and were attended by an immense concourse, nearly every nationality being represented. The principal event was the International St. Leger, for which some of the best French, English and German stock was entered, and which was won by the French horse Trocadero, owned by the Marquis De Lagrange.

Warwick Races.

LONDON, September 4, Evening.—To-day was the second day of the races at Warwick. In the run for the Warwick cup, Goodwood was the winner.

Sale of Church Property in Austria.

VIENNA, September 4.—It is reported that Baron Von Beust is maturing a plan for sales of church property in Austria, and for the payment of the accumulated indebtedness of the nation with the proceeds.

Captives in Abyssinia Released.

LONDON, September 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople says intelligence has been received there that the British subjects imprisoned by the King of Abyssinia have gained their freedom.

Spanish Fleet Ordered Home.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the Spanish government has sent orders for the immediate return of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific.

Democratic Congress.

A congress of the leading Democrats of Europe meets in Geneva on the 9th inst. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Jules Favre and Garibaldi have signified their intention of being present. The object of the congress is to make a demonstration in favor of the preservation of peace.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, September 4.—The *Times* this morning has an editorial commenting on the correspondence between the British and American governments in the Alabama case. It remarks Mr. Seward's silence on his dispatches that it is unwilling to forego by a definite settlement a popular ground of complaint against England, and like a lawyer is less anxious for judgment than to prolong litigation. It asserts that the counter claims of England for indemnity, at least balance those of the United States, and complains that Seward now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commission, which was proposed by himself. The article concludes that Lord Stanley had acted all along in good faith, and with a determination not to give capital to the circle of American politicians, who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England, but under the circumstances he will wait until the United States Government reduces its pretensions.

Reform Meeting in Dublin.

DUBLIN, September 4.—There was a large meeting to-day, under the direction of the Reform league. The assemblage was quiet orderly, but made loud and prolonged manifestations of sympathy for Fenian convicts.

Lemon Money Market.

LONDON, September 4, Noon.—Consols 94 3-16@ Bonds 73@; Ilinois 77@; Erie 40@.

LONDON, September 4, Evening.—Consols steady at 94 3-16@93 9-16 for money and 94@ Illinois 77@; Atlantic and Great Western weak at 22; Erie 40@.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, September 4, Evening.—United States bonds steady at 77@.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 4, Noon.—Cotton steady, and other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, September 4, Evening.—Cotton closed steady; sales of the day 10,000 bales; Orleans 10¾d; sales of the day 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn is 6d for mixed western. Wheat 12s 6d for California white. Barley, oats and peas steady.

Provisions irregular. Beef 140s, and pork 73s 9d for mess. Bacon 48s for Cumberland cut middles. Cheese 62s 6d for American.

Produce—Spirits turpentine 6d lower, closing at 29s. Rosin steady. Petroleum 9½d for spirits, and 1s 5d for refined.

London markets unchanged.

BY MAILS.

Almost an Accident to Victoria--Reform Banquet--Two Manchester Firms Decamp--Cholera Epidemic at Rotterdam --The Rising in Spain--The Insurgents Beaten.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived to-day.

While the Queen was *en route* to Balmoral, upon the arrival of the train at Carlisle, the discovery was made that the new carriage in which the Queen was traveling would not pass through the bridges on the Waverly route of railway, and a change of carriage was made. But for this discovery at the eleventh hour, a fearful accident must have happened.

A banquet in celebration of the passage of the Reform Bill is expected to be held at the Crystal Palace on the 20th. Mr. Bright and other distinguished men have promised to attend.

Two Manchester firms, Rodatte & Co. and Gallipollto & Co., disappeared after having purchased goods extensively, and leaving debts to the tune of £20,000.

The London *Globe* says it is not unlikely that both Disraeli and Lord Stanley will visit Ireland during the Parliamentary recess.

It is confirmed that the cholera has broken out in Rotterdam, and assumed an unmistakably epidemical character. It has also appeared in many towns and villages in the neighborhood. A severe outbreak of the disease is also reported at Martigny, and on the southern slopes of the Alps.

Reports of the rising in Spain are increasing. A severe fight has taken place near Costonges, the insurrectionists, with the exception of the leaders and about thirty of their followers being out to pieces.

The Madrid official *Gazette* declares that in Catalonia and Aragon the rebels are everywhere put to flight. The official *Gazette* also announces insurgents in Catalonia and Aragon were beaten in several encounters. The loyal attitude of the army has essentially contributed to this result, and confidence has been established.

The Cunard Company have ordered another screw steamer for the Atlantic service, of 2,500 tons, named the Samaria.

A new Austrian loan is talked of. It is said the Rothschilds of Paris are willing to negotiate for raising forty or fifty million florins by means of credit.

Corporeal punishment in the Prussian army is abolished for soldiers of the second class.

The official Vienna *Abendpost* says the result of the interview of the two Emperors will in no way lead to an aggressive policy.

The Czar has granted unlimited leave of absence to all soldiers who have served fifteen years, and temporary furloughs to those who have served ten. A Russian Imperial ukase is published, suppressing military jurisdiction for civilians except in cases of public disturbances.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

The Powers Grant Thought He Had--The Position in which he Finds Himself--The Congressional Farce.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Washington as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE, &C.

There is no mistaking the signs of the times regarding the purposes of the President. Andrew Johnson is leading a rebel dance over the graves of our dead soldiers. Alternately intoxicated by drink, and by the thirst for power, his every act bears the mark of a man thoroughly beside himself, whose whole soul is fully set within him to do evil. Bound by the mesh es of the law, and struggling to free himself, his ravings also alternate between denunciation of the Congress that chained him, and expressions of abject fear at the certainty of impeachment.

By turns the Blacks, the Blairs, and the pack of lesser political wolves who howl without cessation in, and around the President's apartments, succeed in pacifying him sufficiently to administer enough falsehood, flattery and treason to hold him firm whenever the coward-spirit which they know reigns within him, struggles for the mastery. And thus, goaded on by anger, by drink, by fear, and by the clamor of the revolutionary crew around him, he staggers and stumbles on to his fate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL AMBUSH DISCOVERED.

The late actions of Mr. Johnson took no one at army headquarters, or in the War Office, by surprise. It should be kept before the people that both Mr. Stanton and General Grant assured leading Senators and Representatives that positive information in their possession, left scarcely room for doubt that the President intended to make trouble, in case Congress adjourned and left the field clear. This should be remembered against those who voted to vacate their seats. It is well understood here that the earnest entreaties of these two officers, alone, secured the intermediate July session. The same entreaties failed, however, at the close of that hasty term.

But Gen. Grant was expedient and prepared. The intention of Congress, as expressed in debate, and on all sides before its reconvention was, undoubtedly, to leave only the power of removing District Commanders in the hands of the President. It was supposed that this had been accomplished.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SPRING.

But the President has taken cunning legal counsel. Mr. Stanbery was absent. Judge Black was but too glad to thrust his legal sword into the nasty bungling work of the extra session. The ring around the White House were soon in glee, over the inquest held upon the law. General Grant was powerless, except in matters of removal by the District Commanders, and in exercising the power of removal himself.

The moment Grant published the Presidential order transferring Sheridan, accompanying it with paragraph five, directing Gen. Thomas to continue all orders he might find in force, the President at once inferred him that he had no authority to issue it. That is the contingency arose which has attracted so much attention. Until the law, as Judge Black had riddled it, was laid before him, he was not aware of the little cover for treason which it found in him. His protests and his abuse were alike spurned and disregarded. He was directed to issue an order which not only superseded one he had previously given, but in two respects, bordered closely upon an insult. Sheridan was ordered not to come to Washington. An ovation awaited him. Hancock was virtually directed to pay no attention to the acts of Congress in force—Congress had hurried through with its blind work, and the President had the power to say this. The General, much as he desired to save the plan of Congressional reconstruction, felt obliged to surrender, not, it is true, to Andrew Johnson, but to the illegal power with which conservative men had invested the President of him. Congress had put effective weapons in the hands of the President, and while pretending to arm the general of the Army with all the powers necessary to sustain himself on a battle-field as important as Appomatox facing an enemy properly armed, while in his own hands were but rifle-locks, and smooth bores, and iron field pieces.

He found that Congress had given him no authority to meet the emergency. He must speak and act, if he speaks and acts, through Army Headquarters, to do all he can to baffle reconstruction, and if any orders are given concerning removals which he can discover to violate the law, remedy it which he has the right to do, but which meets only the single point of removals.

Where Congress had pretended to, and where the majority believed they had done so, give him great power, it had left him helpless. He replied to the President that if the reconstruction laws did not give him authority to issue paragraph five in order to General Thomas, Army Regulations did, and under those he should reserve to himself the right to decide if those acting under him failed to obey such orders as they might find in force.

The fact is that General Grant himself, and all looking to him in the emergency which had arisen, were entirely misled by the careful impression as to the power conferred upon him by Congress—all taking what Congress intended to do, for what it really has done. It is doubtful whether more complete misapprehension has ever existed in official circles concerning the provisions of any law, and not only is this true of Washington, but half the papers in the country, upon hearing of the transfer of Sheridan assumed that Grant's powers were sufficient for the emergency.

The country will have reason to present some grave questions to those Senators who are now wholly responsible for the present state of affairs. Mr. Johnson claims that the late extra session was a stupendous farce. His whole train of leaders and followers are in ecstacy over the situation.

The people may well inquire of their representatives why they owe in obedience to the voice of the nation, and with solemn responsibilities resting upon them enacted a farce.

H. V. N. B.

The Forts in and Around Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The military department of the defenses of Washington is still kept up in regular military style. After the close of the war twenty of the thirty-two forts by which the city is surrounded were dismantled, but the forts themselves (earthworks) were left standing, and are generally kept in a state of tolerable preservation by the owners of the property on which they stand. Many of them are quite large, with high walls, deep ditches, etc., and will remain for many years as memorials of the mighty strife which it is to be hoped will never be renewed. The remaining twelve forts, the most important as defense, were retained, and, with their full armament, are garrisoned by detachments of regular troops. The morning and evening gun from these forts is distinctly heard in all parts of the city, reminding one of the time when there was an almost continuous roar of cannon from all the thirty-two forts when artillery practise was going on. The roads leading to these forts constitute very pleasant drives from the city and are much frequented. General Canby was in command here till a few days ago, when he was ordered to supercede General Sickles, at Charleston. He is succeeded here by General Emory. The number of troops in and near Washington is about 5,000.

This is what a correspondent says of Southern China: "Dreary and depressing in the extreme is the early summer of Southern China. The groans of thunder, the fierce blaze of lightning, and the monotonous splash of rain are forever accompanied by a harsh din of countless creaks, which from every twig assail the ears with sounds of querulous saws and files. During the intervals, rain-clouds of hot vapor are exhaled by the earth. When the evening lights are lighted we are assailed by countless insects. Sometimes a flight of ants enters at the windows, and the eye rests everywhere on conglomerated black bodies struggling to lay aside their unwieldy wings, and become even more revolting in the form of wriggling reptiles. Anon, some half dozen cockroaches extinguish the lamps. When you retire to bed the whole earth seems peopled with diminutive watchmen perpetually springing their rattles. The effect of the close, steaming atmosphere is to bleach the complexion, and impart to it a boiled appearance. Appetite fails, and one detects himself incessantly drawing a deep, longing breath, as though the elasticity of the air had succumbed to its weight."

It is now twenty years since New York organized its Board of Emigration to superintend and protect the tide of emigrants from foreign countries flowing in at the great commercial city. In that time nearly four million persons have come in and been protected by this organization; cared for on arriving, and sent whithersoever they wished over our broad country. While Ireland has sent us more emigrants than any other country in the aggregates of the last twenty years, and nearly half of all, Germany is now sending us nearly twice as many, and nearly half of all who are coming. For this year to date, the total number of emigrants at New York is 163,050, of whom 77,000 come from Germany and 46,000 from Ireland. England is coming up in the proportion, also; her share of this year's emigration is nearly half of Ireland's, or over 20,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

REDUCTION FOR AUGUST, $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September:

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds	$ 198,431,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,100 00
Six per cents. 5-20 Bonds	1,356,710,500 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,715,667,741 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	$ 16,327,000 00
Three-year compound interest notes	91,512,330 00
Three-year 7-30 notes	400,726,025 00
Total	$508,644,355 00

MATURED DEBT NOT PRE-ENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Compound Interest Notes matured June 10, July 15, and August 15, 1867	$27,672,720 00
Bonds of Texas Indemnity	284,000 00
Treasury Notes, Acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	185,311 64
Bonds April 1st, 1865	34,768 68
Treasury Notes March 3d, 1863	89,380 00
Temporary Loan	5,270,185 35
Certificates of Indebtedness	8,000 00
Total	$33,170,375 87

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$356,164,344 00
Fractional Currency	29,866,122 00
Certificates of Deposit	15,357,790 00
Total	$410,019,715 97
Total debt	$2,653,702,190 64

AMOUNTS IN THE TREASURY.

Coin	$101,283,039 00
Currency	47,073,074 59
Total	$148,356,074 59
Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,505,356,095 05

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1867.

[Signed] HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1867.

ON LEAVE.

Gen. Thomas J. Wood, recently from the command of the Mississippi department, is here on leave of absence. He is to receive a complimentary dinner.

DIED AT SEA.

The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, reports that the second day out Morris Cornell, L. Von Ronsenfelt, Hugo Scholvisch and two steerage passengers all died of fever.

HOME AGAIN.

Wm. Cullen Bryant and wife arrived on the Persia to-day.

AID FOR CRETAN REFUGEES.

The Grecian Relief Committee appeal for aid in money or clothing for the suffering refugees in Greece.

WIFE MURDER.

Crispian Codena, a Spanish negro, murdered his wife to-day with a butcher knife. He has been arrested. He alleges that she was false to him.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

The final meeting of the Southern Relief Commission was held to-day. They collected and expended $250,506.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM

Goes into operation in four hundred additional offices on the 9th inst., embracing nearly every State.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Wm. D. Transon, residing in Williamsburg, was knocked down with a slung shot on Monday night, and robbed.

DEDICATION OF ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

The arrangements for the dedication of Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th are nearly completed. Ex-Governor Swann will preside, and Ex-Governor Bradford deliver the oration. A large number of poems are already on hand; the decision thereon will be made in a few days.

IMMIGRANTS.

One hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and twenty immigrants have arrived here during the present year to date.

DEDICATION.

Story's statue of Edward Everrett will be dedicated at Boston early in October.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Jno. W. Forney, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Representative Blaine, of Maine, arrived in the Persia to-day.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The base ball match to-day between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Irvingtons of New Jersey, was won by the former. Score 19 to 16.

WISCONSIN.

Republican State Convention---A Radical Platform---The State Ticket.

MADISON, WIS., September 4.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and organized by electing Edward Solomon Vice President, who made an appropriate speech on taking the chair.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted complimenting Stanton and Sheridan, and favoring impeachment; reaffirming as the cardinal tenets of its political faith the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; declaring all discriminations in the right to vote on account of birthplace, creed or color; liberty of speech and the press; free schools; prompt acquiescence in the decisions of the people at the ballot-box; maintenance of the public faith; the right to tax Government bonds; equalization of taxes to fall equitably upon all classes; retrenchment and economy; that as the chief purpose of the Republican Union party during the war was to conquer the enemies of the Union and assert the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, so now it is the chief object to secure the fruits of victory won, and restore the reign of civil law and constitutional order throughout the land, looking mainly to the representatives of the people in Congress, which is clothed with power to make all laws necessary for carrying them into execution in the Government of the United States or any department thereof; heartily indorsing the system of measures adopted by Congress for reconstruction.

The Convention then nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Lucius Fairchild; Lieutenant Governor, Wyman Spooner; Secretary of State, Thomas S. Allen; Treasurer, Wm. E. Smith; Attorney General, Col. C. R. Yell.

HAVANA.

Proclamation to the Army---Violence to Tax Collectors --- War Material and Troops Sent by Spain to Port Rico.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana advices to the 31st. General Manzano has issued a proclamation to the Army in reference to the late executions. He hopes they will, hereafter, seek death in the field, fighting for their Queen and country, rather than at the hand of the executioner.

It is reported that some tax collectors in the middle counties met with violence in the discharge of their duties. Mounted policemen will accompany them hereafter.

Advices from Port Rico state that troops and heavy war material were sent from Spain to provide for certain hostilities.

Pierre Soule is at Havana.

Sugar active and firm at 8½@8¾ reals for No. 12.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New England Agricultural Fair---Commencement Exercises.

PROVIDENCE, September 4.—The New England Agricultural Fair here attracts a crowd of visitors.

Commencement exercises took place at Brown University to-day. Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Howard and others were present. Prof. Geo. J. Chase has been requested to act as President for the ensuing half year.

General George Howard yesterday received a telegram from General Grant's headquarters, stating that he need not hurry back to Washington, but might prolong his stay.

A fire in East Greenwich destroyed the planing works of Robert N. Champion, the dwelling house of Rebecca Reynolds, the store of Solomon Champion, and a large amount of lumber.

ALABAMA.

Conservative State Convention at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 4. — The Conservative State Convention met here today; thirteen out of sixty-two counties were represented. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested; eighty-seven delegates were present, of whom twenty were colored. A platform will be reported to-morrow.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, September 4.—It is not true that General Pope has suppressed the Albany *News*. It is also denied that private instructions have been issued forbidding freedmen running for the Convention.

VERMONT.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 20,000.

The Legislature Largely Republican.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 3.—It was somewhat rainy, and the attendance at the polls was unusually small, both parties falling short of the vote of last year, the Republican falling off the most. Returns from thirty-five towns, embracing about a fourth of the vote of the State, give Page, Republican candidate for Governor, 7,340, and Edwards, Democrat, 2,488 votes against 8,204 for Dillingham and 2,557 for Davenport, last year. This looks like a Republican majority of 20,000 in the State. Returns for Representatives from fifty-one towns give forty-seven Republicans and four Democrats elected, the latter being from strong towns. The Senate will probably be unanimously Republican.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Yellow Fever---Rain---The School Imbroglio.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—There were twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever yesterday. The Board of Health last night declared the fever an epidemic, but describe it as of a mild type. A communication was sent to the Board of Health yesterday, announcing the reorganization of the Howard Association, but stating that it was entirely without funds.

The streets were flooded this morning by a tremendous rain.

The school imbroglio is coming to a focus. The schools open on Monday, the day specified by law, under the auspices of the old board of directors. The appointees of the Council are restrained from action by a writ of *quo warranto*, returnable on the 9th of September, before Judge Duplantier. The Council last night adopted a resolution suspending the schools until the 1st of October, owing to the epidemic. The resolution amounts to nothing legally, as the Board of School Directors exercise authority under State laws. The *Republ

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 28.]

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the *"Post"* at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to use personal assaults as either wise or popular. The Democracy plants itself upon the principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

THE Mexican Government is about to come into the street for a loan of several millions. No doubt purchasers of eligibly situated territory might be found, but we doubt whether money can be obtained at anything like regular interest. Our people will not be prompt to loan money to a government which drives them out of its country.

A PROGRAMME of the Amnesty Proclamation, on which the Administration at Washington is incubating, was given in our special dispatches yesterday morning. It specifies a sufficient variety of rebels to embrace, we should think, all but some half a dozen, including DAVIS and Dr. MUDD. They are deliberating on its extension to absolute universality. If any gentleman is omitted, let him signify it by holding up his bloody hand.

THE Boston *Post* is one of the papers in the confidence of the President, and receives dispatches from the white House. Here is one of the most recent:

"No one of the correspondents of the Radical press have been giving out portions of Gen. Grant's private letters to the President. The General should gratify its friends and publish the whole letter. The last clause, in which he tells the President that the people will not quietly submit to the removal of Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan, would be particularly interesting. Perhaps the country at large General should favor the country with the complete text."

It is to be hoped that Gen. GRANT will consider this an invitation from the President, and publish the letter in question.

IT is something to know that our debt is being systematically decreased. We are assured from Washington that the monthly exhibit will show the reduction for the month to be nearly five million dollars; and we are furthermore told that "during the year ending August, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury reduced the aggregate by one hundred and twenty-four million dollars, and in the year ending in August, 1867, he has made a further reduction of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, or in round numbers, a reduction in two years of two hundred and fifty million dollars."

SERIOUS complaints are made in England concerning the high tariff and the general management of the telegraph. The thing has been working long enough to prove some things which some people wanted to know preliminary to occupying the field as it should be. A Cable managed on progressive American principles would work as great a revolution in England as cheap papers did; although as to the latter the American idea has not been more than half tried. We may safely conclude that there will be another Cable working at reasonable rates and that the old affair will be a played out thing.

WHEN the contest in Ohio opened our friends, though not doubting what the result would be, felt that, with a light vote, the majority might be small. But scarcely had it begun to progress when Mr. JOHNSON commenced his antics, and to-day the Republicans in Ohio confidently count their majority by the tens of thousands. This is equally true of Pennsylvania. The revolutionary course of the President, by arousing the people to a sense of the fact that in the persons and purpose of Mr. JOHNSON and the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, headed by JERE. BLACK, the rebellion still lives, has removed all doubts—if any there were—as to the result in Pennsylvania.

WE have attentively watched the tone and comments of the Republican press of the country on the course pursued of late by Gen. GRANT, and we are bound to say that he has gone through the crisis and come up stronger than ever. There is no longer any room to doubt that he belongs to that order of men who rise equal to the emergency, evincing qualities which he was not known to possess. His career for the last half dozen years—which is one of the most remarkable of any we have any account—fully proves this. Of the language of the Republican press, the following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is a fair sample:

"Meanwhile General Grant is showing that same rare quality of patience that gave him Vicksburg and Richmond. Construing the law in its broad and palpable meaning he will not intervene to thwart the superintending power over the military districts to which Congress assigned him. He will attempt no usurpation and will offer no merely factious opposition to the President, but he will commend himself to the people by a quiet, dignified firmness, waiting until Congress reassembles in November, to solve the present embarrassments of his situation."

THE more considerate of the Southern newspapers are expressing regret that the President has entered on his present course towards the Congressional policy and the military commanders. The Charlottsville, Va., *Chronicle* sees plainly that the South is "swinging round the same old circle," and nothing is going to happen for her good. We quote its language and commend it to the Democrats:

We have only to declarify defined ideas as to what is calculated to conduce to the best interests of the South of its present embarrassing situation; the first is that President Johnson shall keep quiet; the second is that the Northern Democracy shall take hand. It is this Northern Democracy that is the occasion and the apology for the continued disloyalty of the South after their arms have been laid down for two years. They say they are going to carry Ohio and what good is that going to do anybody? Can they carry the United States? The Southern States they cannot carry, how many Northern States can they carry? How many? The people seem to be deranged—and as reckless of the sufferings of the South, as they are mad. So far as words can do it the Northern Democracy undoubtedly keep the flag of the Rebellion flying. Whether they do or not, they are regarded as so doing by the public sense of the North. The public mind there does not distinguish between them and the South; a Pennsylvania or Vermont farmer naturally concludes that Mr. Pendleton and General Wise are in sympathy with each other, and if Mr. Pendleton recommends vetoing the action of the national debt, the Pennsylvania or Vermont farmer believes that the South is already scheming to inflict that fatal stab on the national health.

THE Queen's speech, at the prorogation of Parliament, on the 21st ult., is short and neat. It congratulates the country on the suspension of the Irish disturbances, almost without bloodshed and without the necessity of a single capital punishment. It announces the formation of postal arrangements with the United States, by which the cost of postage will be reduced one-half, and also the increase of facilities for inter-communication with the North American Continent. It approves of the reform measures for extending suffrage and representation to larger numbers of the people. And it urges the further consideration of the wrongs imposed on employers and employed by *Trades' Unions*. Nothing is said of the Alabama claims. The Queen's address to the Commons is a model of brevity and point: "I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service." This is all —slipped in, as usual, between the beginning and the end to "My Lords and Gentlemen."

THE government of England is in many respects—in all essential respects—like that of our country. It is constitutional. It does not, like us, provide for a change by election of its chief executive, after a term. But it does provide for changes of administration. The ministry is the administration and this may be changed at the will of the people expressed by their representatives in Parliament. An opposition success, by vote in Parliament, is the signal for a change of administration, by the resignation of the old ministry and the formation of a new one. Such a conflict between the people and administration, as is exhibited in our Government, cannot be long maintained in England. The administration must be changed by a change of the ministry. Here it is different, as the present condition shows. In the present attitude—that is, in the antagonism between the people and the administration, the President should resign, if the analogy of the two governments be maintained. The change of ministry will not effect the object. A new ministry in England is chosen for conformity to the will of the people. But here the Executive chooses his ministry for conformity to his own views. He eliminates the members who concur with the people, and to the extent of his power selects those who concur with him. In this respect, the will of the people is better represented in the administration there than it is with us.

THE VOICE OF ALLEGHENY.

The resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention of Allegheny county on Tuesday, are a true and fair expression of the sentiments of the people whom the Convention represented, that is, of a majority, by eight thousand, of the voters of this single county. They are equally in harmony with the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of all the loyal States. As such, they require of us no special elucidation or advocacy. The opinions, feelings and purposes which they express or imply are already deeply fixed in the minds of all true and patriotic men.

But we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of re-echoing, in these columns, their manly and deep-toned condemnation of the erratic and treacherous course pursued by the President of the United States, nor still less of applauding the well merited encomiums paid to the two distinguished functionaries who have, by obedience to the law, opposed, if not thwarted, his arbitrary purposes. And approving the course of Mr. STANTON and of Gen. GRANT, we of course unite in the wish expressed by the Convention that the presence of the General in the Cabinet may not only "be a check to the wicked devices of bad men," but also an assurance that wise, safe and right measures may ultimately prevail. The approval, by the Convention, of the action af Gen. SHERIDAN, and the promise to do justice to him as well as his chief, will be heartily indorsed by the loyal people.

The scope and import of the resolutions, in relation to the political situation in our own Commonwealth, are in the same patriotic strain. While paying a just tribute to Gen. GEARY, the people's choice for Governor, at the last election, the Convention gives its hearty approval, in the name of the faithful eight thousand majority of the county, to H. W. WILLIAMS, the Commonwealth's choice for Judge, at the coming election. And the series is properly concluded with a plain, business-like expression of the popular will, accompanied by instructions to Representatives in the Legislature, in favor of the railroad facilities which the interest and business of Pittsburgh, the State and the country evidently require.

The contrast between these frank and manly expressions of public sentiment and the wishy-washy, whisky-and-water, resolutions of the Democratic Convention need not be pointed out. All we have to say now to the Republican Union voters of Allegheny county is, go in on this line and win the victory.

DRUNKENNESS AT FUNERALS.

Some people appear to know of no mode of treating sorrow, but to *drown* it. We consider this, as the performance is usually attempted, to be a very poor way of disposing of sorrow. But if sorrow is to be drowned, like surplus kittens, or supernumerary puppies, as soon as born, it is as little as can be asked, in the name of humanity, that it be in water and not in whisky. When drowned in whisky, wit, sense and decency sink along with it. The scene of riot and brutality, referred to in our local columns yesterday, enacted in the railroad cars by drunken wretches returning from a funeral, presented a disgusting illustration. Funeral solemnities and revelry, mourning and drunkenness, burying the dead and pummeling the living, exhibit a mixture of performances that would put any known tribe of savages to the blush.

This strange and disgraceful custom does not present itself in our locality alone. We notice its prevalence among the same low class in New York. The *Times* says:

"Scores of funerals of public men, of the wardpolitical leaders, within the past year, have been productive of a dozen fights, each before the mourners got home. And the whisky-bottle-in-the-coat-tail practice is by no means confined to funerals of public men. That class of people who believe in 'wakes,' very frequently begin their operation long before the coaches reach the grave-yard. We met, a mile or so out of town on this road, a funeral procession of six carriages proceeding to Calvary Cemetery—in the last of which the windows were open and the inmates were laughing heartily, and in four of the six the whisky-bottle was going merrily round."

As religious observances of some kind usually accompany the solemn ceremony of sepulture, implying the presence of the ministers of religion, we make our appeal to them, in behalf of order, decency and propriety, to interpose their counsel and spiritual authority in opposition to such disgraceful scenes and the customs which produce them.

JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from Pittsburgh giving the people of the Eastern part of the State—or that portion of them who were not before informed—some idea of the Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS as he is known to his neighbors and fellow citizens. Alluding to the letter, the *Press* says:

"Its early life, his adoption of our Commonwealth as his field of labor and enterprise, and his splendid professional record, are sketched with a truthful accuracy. Judge Williams has already well discharged that debt which, in the graceful language of a late eulogist, is considered to be every man owes to his profession. In the legal history of this State he has already secured a position for which many toil and labor a lifetime. The records of legal history are already stamped with the impress of his mind. Our correspondent very well outlines his masterly contributions to the settlement of some of the most intricate and troubled questions of our jurisprudence. To one we cannot refrain from calling attention. The case of Connelly's title reduced under his touch to system and order from a chaotic mass of facts, and principles, are his eternal monument. He wants no better—he can have no better—than the high and abiding honor of such splendid record of decisions, profound in their lore and undimmed by a single suspicion of disloyalty. well may our eminent candidate, at present, have done before him, exclaim:

'Per varias casus per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Curiam Supremam sedes ubi Lata quietas,
Ostendunt.'

While we are afraid, in view of *Boris vs. Trott*, that the 'tendimus' of his learned opponent will be in the other direction."

Revolutionary.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a shining light of Democracy, makes the following revolutionary suggestion:

"If the President allows this Congress, or any Congress constructed as this is, to impeach and remove him, he will give the strongest assurance that he is able to give that he deserved to be impeached and removed. A Constitutional President who allows himself to be put out of office by an unconstitutional Congress, will not escape the alternative verdict of bankhild, that he is either a coward or an imbecile. The sympathy which men feel for an unfortunate will, in his case, be drowned in contempt for inefficiency."

IT is a singular fact that not a few persons firmly believe that J. Wilkes Booth still lives —that he lingered in Washington, disguised as a beggar, till the assassins were disposed of, or some such way eluded detection, and has remained unseen since. The editor of a Buffalo paper has lately been made a convert to this belief, although he acknowledges that previously he scouted the idea. The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a curious story about his having succeeded in reaching the South and escaping somewhere else, with very interesting but not perfectly satisfactory particulars.

MR. RICHARD SMITH, the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the Republican nominee for Congress, concludes his most sensible letter of acceptance with the following correct observation:

The financial question is one that does not properly belong to partisan politics, and as this affects directly the pocket of every man, it will be the duty of Congress to treat it so that the people may be able to pay the debt with the least possible inconvenience. In any event the burden will be heavy. In no event should the distress be aggravated by purely partisan legislation.

THE Council Bluffs, (Iowa) *Nonpareil* says: The Omaha *Republican* has authority for stating that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad which was heavily interested in the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, has withdrawn all its interest from it and transferred it to the Missouri and Mississippi R. R., through which to make connections with the Union Pacific proper. Such immense changes show how things are going.

OUR SHARON LETTER.

SHARON, MERCER CO., September 3, 1867.

On my last visit to this place I promised to give you some account of the country and villages around, but having to leave sooner than I expected, I failed to keep my promise then. On my return here yesterday I find that the new brick hotel has advanced considerably. It will be a remarkably fine hotel for a small town like this, and if kept as such a building deserves, will doubtless vie with anything out of the large cities. It is building by Messrs. Carver, J. T. Porter, Trout and Reeves, each having a fourth interest. The architect and contractor is Mr. St. John, a very genial and able gentleman. Messrs. Clark and Mordock, two young men, have just built two fine stores on State street, just above the E. & P. R. R. Like the majority of buildings here they are of frame, leading one to fear that this town, one of these days, will have such a fearful experience as Conneautville has just undergone. East of the canal Dr. McArthurs is building a brick store. Rents here are very high, and dwelling houses in great demand. Westerman Iron Co.'s Millsare again idle, but whether it is a strike on the part of the workmen or a lock-out on the part of the owners, I can not make out. The public schools re-opened yesterday week with, in the main, a new corps of teachers, but still under the superintendence of the efficient and gentlemanly principal, Professor Dame.

Three miles north of Sharon is the village of Sharpsville—town, ville or burgh, for by all three names is it indifferently called. It is situated on the canal and railroad. As a village it is small, though a place of considerable business. There is a smelting furnace belonging to James Pierce & Son, which has just blown out. This enterprising firm have a very fine store and public hall. The coal abounds in all that region; the iron ore comes from Lake Superior and the lime from below New Castle.

Two miles and a half south of Sharon is the village of Wheatland, the site of the smelting furnaces of the Messrs. Woods of your city. There are here four smelting furnaces, the houses of the operatives constituting a small town. The houses are neat, much-neater than usual in such places, and are furnished by the company at a very moderate rent. The Messrs. Woods have advanced enough money, in addition to that appropriated by the school directors, to build a nice brick school house.

These towns are all situated in a fertile and beautiful country, and would furnish a good market for the products of a truck farm, a thing very much needed in the neighborhood. The country is everywhere intersected by numerous coal roads, making it an unpleasant place to drive with a timid horse. To the business enterprise and beautiful country, add an agreeable, intelligent society, and you will see, Messrs. Editors, that this is a very desirable locality to live in.

Uniform Currency.

The Department of State has received from Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate from the United States in the recent diplomatic monetary conference at Paris, full reports of its proceedings, and of the plan agreed upon for the unification of gold coin, which is to be proposed for adoption by the different nations. Delegates duly accredited were in attendance from twenty nations of Europe and America, embracing an aggregate population exceeding 300,000,000. The leading features of the plan are:

First. The money of the world to be exclusively of gold and silver, except for change in small amounts, to be only an article of commerce.

Second. The five franc gold piece of France to be the monetary unit, with its multiples, requiring a reduction in the weight of the United States dollar of nearly three and a half per cent., and of British sovereign by nearly one per cent.

Third. Gold coin of the same denomination, by whatever nation issued, to be uniform in weight, diameter, and quality, and to be nine-tenths (9-10) fine.

Fourth. To be decimally divided.

Fifth. To be a legal tender in all the nations.

The reports embrace many interesting details of the amount and progress of the coinage of the United States, Great Britain and France. Mr. Ruggles is here, on leave of absence, to confer with the Government on the proper mode of presenting this measure of reform to the consideration of Congress as its next session. He will shortly return to Paris to complete his duties as Commissioner of the Exposition, which is to close on the 1st of November.

The Vote of Virginia.

Returns have now been received from all but eight counties in Virginia. The Richmond *Whig* "after a careful examination" is warranted in placing the aggregate vote at 200,000, of which number 110,000 will be whites and 90,000 blacks. The aggregate vote for and against the Secession Ordinance in 1861 was 146,000. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Norfolk, says: "I have not seen the returns of the registration throughout the State; but it is understood that the election, when held, will result in a majority of twenty or twenty-five thousand in favor of the construction, and the election of a Convention composed almost wholly of Radical Republicans, of whom a necessary number will be blacks."

SOME three years ago a company was formed to sink a well for oil, in the neighborhood of "Beebe's Brook," three miles south of Bloomfield Village, New York. After working some months, exhausting their capital, and reaching a depth of some five hundred feet, they abandoned the undertaking, having obtained for their expenditure nothing more valuable than a very strong smell of gas. The oil well has remained untouched, sending forth its gaseous odor into all the region around, until last July, when a citizen of Bloomfield applied a match to it off to a visiting friend. He attached a lead pipe to the iron tubing of the well, conducted it outside of the well house, and applied a match to it. In an instant the whole building was melted the lead pipe, followed it into the engine house, and reduced the whole structure to ashes. Since that time a roaring, leaping column of flame, six inches in diameter and some thirty feet high, has been burning from the iron pipe of the well, day and night, without cessation or slacking.

CONCERNING the real Fenian insurgents, a London letter says: From recent developments it would appear that neither the Fenians in Ireland nor in America are responsible for the recent movements in the former country. According to evidence gradually leaking out, it seems that certain police detectives, under the direction of the Government itself, entered the Fenian ranks, and worked themselves into positions of high rank, where they absolutely controlled and directed everything that was done. It is alleged by them and through them every demonstration was made. If this be so, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the personal baseness of these spies is only equaled by that of the Government which could resort to such means, and then punish the dupes whom they themselves had led into trouble. The whole subject will be ventilated at the next session of Parliament.

ENGLAND'S DEBT.—From Parliamentary returns just issued, appears that the total funded debt of the United Kingdom on the 31st of March last was £769,541,004, involving an annual charge of £25,809,422, and showing a reduction of debt during the past twelve months of £8,772,225, but an increase of charge to the amount of £93,470 The unfunded debt amounted to £7,956,800, of which £5,656,800 consisted of Exchequer bills involving a charge of £199,750, and £2,300,000 of ex chequer bonds, involving a charge of £87,250. Compared with the preceding year, the unfunded debt shows a reduction of £250,000.

SAYS a London letter: An English safe manufacturer failed the other day in Paris in a trial with Herring, the American, not, the *Times* correspondent insists, because Herring's was the best safe, but because he selected the best workmen to break into the safe of his English rival. Herring chose scientific Germans and Frenchmen; the Englishman took strong and skillful burglars' workmen from Lancashire. Herring's German foreman, a thoroughly educated engineer, saw what he had to do, and selected the proper tools to do it with. The Englishmen did their best with sturdy perseverance and unintelligent brute force.

THERE is a general expectation of a brisk trade among the New York merchants next week and on through the autumn. The indications on all hands are that it will be fully realized. People are hurrying back from the country in droves; every steamboat and railroad train has its swarm, and bringing up the rear of these are crowds of country merchants. The latter are not fairly in the market as yet, but they soon will be. The great bulk of the trade this autumn, it is believed, will be on a cash basis, or on very short credit, and that is considered all round as a healthy sign of the times.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, says:

Among the clerks in the Treasury Department is a man who is a brother of an ex-rebel Commodore who, at the time of Gen. Early's attack on this city, went through the lines to the rebel headquarters and informed General Early that the city was defended by militia only, and could easily be taken. For this act he was tried and sentenced to be hung. He was subsequently pardoned, and is now making up for lost time as a clerk in the Government employ.

COMPLAINTS having been made to General Wright, Commissioner of Railroads in this State, that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has charged illegal fares and freight rates, the Commissioner wrote to the officers of the road, asking an explanation of the obnoxious charges. Failing to obtain a satisfactory response, he has placed the papers in the hands of the Attorney General, and recommends legal proceedings to enforce obedience to the laws of the State on the part of the managers of the road.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A naval officer abroad writes as follows: We were not received well in France, by officers, that is, by naval officers. We received no attention from them, and in this we were disappointed, as we were so remarkably polite to the Jean Bart, when at Annapolis only a short time ago.

Daily union noon prayer meetings have been inaugurated by the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. Every hour of the day and continually would not be disproportioned to the apparent moral condition of the city.

Some white pine mile posts, put down on the line of the Providence Railroad when it was first built, were recently taken up by Superintendent Folsom and found to be as sound and as perfect as when placed in the ground between thirty and forty years ago. They were covered with paint, which probably preserved them.

The *Scientific American* doubts the practicability of using petroleum as a substitute for coal as a fuel. It considers the experiments that have been made with the former article quite unsatisfactory as regards economy of burning.

Two young men named Albert and Edward Worrell, late residents of Shamokin, Northumberland county, were stabbed to death on the 13th of July, in Texas, where they were managing a grazing plantation. The murderers, two Mexicans in their employ, made their escape.

The returns of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company show that up to the first of August more than two millions of dollars has been deposited in that institution, of which about three-fourths had been withdrawn, leaving a balance of more than half a million dollars.

The Cincinnati papers chronicle the revival of trade there, which encourages dealers to believe that the long continued dull season is at an end. They do not, however, indulge in extravagant expectations.

A city of Mexico letter says that when the Ex-Confederate, Ex-Governor Aiken died there —his friends asked United States Consul Otterburg for a burial permit, and that he might be buried in his rebel uniform, which he granted on the condition that the buttons of the coat be removed.

It has been discovered that some of the farmers in the vicinity of Manassas, and other Virginia battle-fields, have been digging up and selling to the bone-dust manure factories the remains of Union soldiers buried on their farms.

The English Ritual Commission is about to make its first report. It is said to be unfavorable to the use of gaudy and papistical vestments. It will probably recommend the middle course advocated in a recent letter of the Bishop of Chester, who wishes the High Church party to give up lighting candles in the daytime and some doubtful points of ritual, while the Low Church party is exhorted to a more careful conformity to the requirements of the rubrics.

PERSONAL.

—Miss D. Baumann, of Pittsburgh, was passenger on the Saxonia for Southampton from New York on Saturday.

—The Montgomery, Alabama, *Sentinel*, asserts that as an instance of Mr. Greeley's popularity in that region since he went bail for Jeff. Davis, there are not less than half a dozen babies in Alabama, of secession women, named Horace Greeley," and in the next twelve months they probably will be counted by hundreds.

—Dr. Carter, a well-known surgeon of Indianapolis, pricked his thumb during the post-mortem examination of a hydrophobia subject, last week, and "put himself under the influence of mercury" one day, coming out rather headachy, but otherwise all right. The effects were very much like a big drunk.

—A London letter says: The poor Princess of Wales, after months of torturing confinement without the possibility of exercise, has been ordered to the baths of Germany, as a last resort. It is to be feared that this most delicate and beautiful Princess has been crippled for life. She was too young, too fragile for the duties of her exalted station, and the burdens of maternity. Three children in less than three years exhausted her vitality, and brought on a chronic cough, which, scientifically treated by the best surgical skill, might have been cured in a lameness from which she may never recover. It is a sad case. Never was beautiful Princess so received more triumphantly, than this one on her marriage with the Prince of Wales. Never was the opening career of a future monarch and his bride entered upon more joyously. Now the picture is clouded. The Prince of Wales has not the qualities which would enable him to take his place at the head of the youthful aristocracy of England. The Queen may live forty years, and the Prince of Wales will be old, either of her assuming the social position a sovereign is expected to fill, or of abdicating the crown. The prospect of holding the awkward position of heir apparent during the long period of the probable life of Her Majesty is not an enviable one.

—Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng has resumed preaching at the church of the Holy Trinity, New York, a very large congregation being present on Sunday, many of whom were doubtless attracted to the church on account of the proceedings instituted against him by Bishop Stubbs, of New Brunswick, N. J., who charged him with having officiated in a Methodist church in his parish, and the subsequent conviction of the latter by a portion of the Congregational church at Saratoga.

—The Sultan has sent thirteen Arab horses as a present to the Emperor Napoleon, and eleven to the Emperor of Austria. Of the Arab horses sent to Europe three are intended for the Prince of Wales, one for the Duke of Beaufort, and others for various personages.

Admiral Farragut in Russian Waters.

The reception of Admiral Farragut in Russian waters appears to have been most hearty. We learn from a St. Petersburg letter that so enthusiastic were our Russian cousins that they did not wait for forms, but broke out with perfect naturalness. Farragut had with him his flag ship, the Franklin, and several other vessels, so that our country was well represented. No sooner had the Franklin entered within saluting distance, than the batteries on shore and the guard-ship began firing the national salute, which was at once followed by the seventeen guns which are given to an admiral. Nearly every saluting ship and battery seemed to join in this thundering welcome. It quite surprised Admiral Farragut and all hands. Such a thing as saluting a visiting ship before she has first sent the boat's flag to the fore and given it the customary twenty-one guns, is a thing almost unheard of.

Captain Pennock undertook to count the guns as the salute of the Franklin's broadside was acknowledged; but, says the letter, you might as well essay to number the discharges from a fleet, firing at the same time, as the reports from the Russian artillery afloat and ashore. The gallant Captain kept his batteries in play until Cronstadt seemed to shake from the concussion, and answered all he could; but it is doubted whether he could have given report for report in the din of an afternoon. The Russians were bound to do the thing up in the most impressive way to show that they meant it all; and no one can doubt that they succeeded admirably. With the guns came cheers after cheers from the frigate lying at the entry of the inner harbor, as the Franklin steamed slowly ahead. The blue jackets and the caps of the Russian sailors dotted the shrouds of the guard ship like a swarm of bees, and every blessed jacket cheered again and again until they were hoarse. It was no "Three cheers for the red, white and blue" affair, but a continued round of sharp, loud and enthusiastic hurrahs, the men hanging on and awakening the harbor with their cordial and heartfelt hails of welcome.

Then came visits, lunches, hand shaking and "a good old time" generally. Next to their own, our sailors are most at home in Russian waters.

Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

According to the *Alta Californian*, an interesting state of things exists in the Sandwich Islands. The present King, Kamehameha, is slowly drawing to his end from the effects of a disease, the nature of which is only circuitously alluded to. By the law and custom of the country he has a right to designate his successor with the approval of his Cabinet. But he is superstitious enough to believe that any provision he makes in view of his demise will hasten that event. Hence it is not believed that he will make any appointment.

There is a relative of the King, a young man of some ability, named Prince William Lunalilo, who is, however, a dissipated fellow, so much so that he is commonly known as "drunken Prince Bill." He has a small party of native adherents, but they would not be powerful if, at the death of the King, some popular individual of noble blood were put in competition with him. Of such competition he is very certain. There is a certain lady, a lineal descendant of one of the rivals of Kamehamha, a chief of renown in his day; and her name is frequently mentioned in connection with the succession. She is a woman of superior intellect and excellent education, has been improved by travel, and is popular with the natives. It is said that she will receive the support of the nobles, the missionaries and the foreign residents. Such a combination would easily carry the bulk of the population with them. This lady happens to be the wife of an American banker by the name of Bishop, at Honolulu. By virtue of her marriage she entered the rank of Queens, all American women being acknowledged as such; therefore her transfer to a throne would be no real elevation. But, from all accounts, she would hold the sceptre worthily and, with occasional advice from the Prince Consort, would be likely to administer her realm wisely. We are not informed as to what would be Mrs. Bishop's official title should she reach the throne, but a good enough name for her husband would be Prince Bishop, and especially significant if, quitting the banker's business—"sinking the shop"—he should take orders and become a Church dignitary. If war should ever threaten the stability of his wife's seat, his holy office need not interfere with his buckling on carnal armor, since he would have precedents enough in the fighting Bishops of the Middle Ages, and in the multitude of fighting parsons whom an age about as dark as the middle ones has produced within the last few years, in a country theretofore, under the spell of a general delusion, supposed to be uncommonly enlightened.

American Wines.

About a dozen years ago a merchant in Philadelphia was called upon by an agent, who tried to sell him wine made in America, but failed. The idea that wine of home manufacture was fit for a connisseur was then considered a huge joke, and the merchant and his friends had a hearty laugh over it. To-day, the same gentleman is among the largest purchasers of native wine in the country. This is a fair example of the change which has been wrought in public opinion in regard to what is already an important branch of industry by the energy and perseverance of a few men.

Longworth's extensive vineyards and those of Kelley's Island are well known, but it is only lately that the wines produced there have to any extent taken a position of rivalry with any extent taken a position of rivalry with Heidsick and Veuve Cliequot. Now, however, the banks of the Ohio and the shores of Lake Erie are covered with vines, and the sturdy Teuton imagines himself again on the Rhine as he gathers his grapes for the wine press. California has recently begun to take rank as a wine growing region, and New Jersey has proved her ability to produce fruit in no way inferior to either of the States named, and not only the lighter wines, but port, sherry and claret are manufactured that are fully equal to any imported in body, color and bouquet, and, what is better still, without "medication."

At Passaic and at Vineland, New Jersey, the cultivation of the grape has attracted considerable attention for some years, and at these points, as well as on the mountain slopes and at several points on the Hudson river, there are extensive vineyards, many of which are owned by Alfred Speer, who, from a small beginning, and in spite of obstacles of no ordinary kind, has attained great success as a wine grower. His vineyards near Passaic and other places, comprise from fifty to one hundred acres on which are raised vines of different varieties—some of the most difficult to bring to maturity. Among them is the imported Oporto grape, from which is made the port grape wine, which rivals in every quality the original port. As may be supposed, the utmost care and unceasing attention were necessary to bring the slips of the Oporto grape to a bearing point, through all the vicissitudes of our climate but, they are now healthy and vigorous, and prolific bearers. Mr. Speer's mode of cultivation differs from that generally adopted, his vines being trained to a separate upright support, and wires and lattice work entirely dispensed with. By this means abundant shade is secured as well as thorough ventilation. The grapes are allowed to hang until October, when they become "dead ripe." They are then gathered and put in the wine-press, whence the juice is conveyed in pipes to vats, where it is allowed to remain until fermentation sets in. If it is intended to manufacture red wine, the skins and pulp are allowed to remain on the "must," but these are removed if white wine is desired. The juice is soon "racked off" into barrels, and stored away in another building, the date being marked on each barrel. After successive "rackings," to give proper clearness, the barrels are removed to an inside cellar, where the temperature is always the same. Here they remain until the wines are from three to five years old, which is the necessary age.

The average production of the vineyards controlled by Mr. Speer is about sixteen thousand gallons a year, but this is by no means the limit of his manufacture, for, stimulated by his example, some farmers have given their attention to grape-growing, in many instances turning to profitable account land otherwise unproductive.

So rapidly has the demand for catawba and port grape wines of New Jersey manufacture increased, that Mr. Speer is erecting, on a very large the cellarage and storage accommodations, and a fine three story building, one hundred feet front, has been erected, having underneath a large cellar for the use of visitors, and took large orders in New Orleans and Mobile. This unlooked for success led him to the conclusion that anything that appealed to the taste of the American people, especially when it could prove more profitable than window-fasteners or new style pianos, and he at once turned home, and directed his attention to fruit-wine making.

From this the transaction to grape culture has been easy. Beginning with a few vines, he studied the peculiarities of the plant, and ascertained the best varieties for his purposes. What he began as an experiment has proved the stepping-stone to fortune, and he now has the most extensive vineyards and wine-vaults in the eastern States, and a fine warehouse and salesroom at 243 Broadway, in this city. Notwithstanding his many engagements, he still found time to spare to fulfill the duties of a good citizen, by taking an active part in every movement that tended to the welfare of the village. He saw that grading and paving the streets would enhance the value of property largely, so, after obtaining the necessary authority from the Legislature, at it he went, devoting an entire year, without hope or prospect of reward, to the enterprise. He graded and laid down the miles of sidewalk in about five months, and the result is seen in the fact that more houses have been erected in Passaic during the past two years than in ten years before, and handsome villas and cottages are to be seen in every direction. As a consequence, the value of property has nearly doubled, and although there are many beautiful sites for building, they are held at largely enhanced prices, as compared with two years ago. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions. Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the foot. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

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MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

Will positively cure and prevent deafness, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, catarrh, blindness, all diseases of the eye, consumption, rheumatism, diseases of children in every form, heart disease, dropsy, swellings, erysipelas, skin diseases, diseased gums, jaundice, diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, lumbago, syphilitic affections, sea sickness, neuralgia, bronchial diseases, dyspepsia, gravel, insanity, piles, asthma, salt rheum, inflammation of lungs, colds and coughs, loss of appetite, fever and ague, all female complaints, all male complaints, worms, round worms, tape worms, thread or seat worms, loss of the voice, convulsions, constipation, goitre, palpitation of the heart, epilepsy, kidney diseases, liver complaint, scrofula, cancers, nervousness, uneasiness in sleep, low spirits, croup, diphtheria, womb complaint, tumors. Also, every disease flesh is heir to.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country, Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest stomach may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and united to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Females use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.

SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other wines.

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At SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 BROADWAY, New York.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

These extra Wines rival every other California Wine offered in the Atlantic States. They are from the famous Spanish Vineyards of Los Angeles county, California, and are pronounced by the best judges and chemists to excel in quality the finest brands of foreign importation.

P. J. SIEBERT—This Wine was formerly bought by the old merchants, who got high prices for it by jobbing it out as Lisbon Sherry. We now have the entire control of these Vineyards, and to prevent counterfeiting we bottle and place our signature over the cork, and the P. J. label trade mark.

P. J. PORT—Is fermented with the grape skins, which gives it the dark color and the rich flavor and body only to be found in wine of an advanced age.

P. J. LA PURE SISSIMA is a light-dinner wine, resembling the French Sautern, and is preferred to the Hock.

P. J. ANGELICA and MUSCATEL are sweet, delicious wines, much sought for by ladies.

The above are but a few of the golden qualities of the great Pacific State, and are being sought after for the first time by the Fifth avenue grocers of New York, for wedding parties

Daily Commercial

THE SAILING OF THE ARGO.

the Life and Death of Jason." Published by Roberts Brothers, of Boston.]

ch the town few eyes were sealed by sleep
ere cares, yea, and the whole island deep
e world; and wary dryads on every tree
that morning on the ripening corn,
e whetstone touch the scythe that morn;
undecided the mackerel shoal
the blue waves, or the popular roll
ashing hills and valleys of the sea.

the thronging people solemnly
went about along the way
mouths bayon of the bay.
ey went the roses raised on them
down glorious with the well-wrought hem
a purple cloth; and all their spears
all with flowers that the fair earth bears,
d their ladies' tokens were there set
ir helmets, flowery wreaths, still wet
h dew of the scarce-vanished night.

y passed, the young men at the sight
joy, and their hearts swelled with pride;
the eldest could behold dry-eyed
ms show, remembering well the days
were able too to win them praise,
ir hearts was hope of days to come,
the heroes leave their fathers' home
chances, who henceforth must hold
air into their bo-oms cold,
their sweet companionship to the night
id not soft eyes and bosoms white,
ouch as one was there that morn,
lips parted and gray eyes forlorn,
w whither and forgot to cast
ced flowers as the heroes passed,
to still within her garment's hem,
any a wingèd wish she sent to them,
ey went, and as the way they trod,
ng feet] hath made each man a god;
shed their armor to the minstrelsy
before them to the doubtful sea.
the streets being passed, they reached the

the well-built quay long Argo lay,
with gold, and shining in the sun,
they shouted and each man la gun
in shield to strike his brazen spear;
ong the quays they drew a-down,
ey strode and faster, till a cry
rst from them, and right eagerly
running did they break at last,
wind-swept quay being overpass'd,
ssed across the gangway, and filled up
ow ship as wine a golden cup.

PLAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Iron Forts vs. American Guns.

the London Morning Herald, Aug. 30:]
matter of congratulation that Sir John
on has paid such decided attention to
ical remarks of Dad Elcho and the
le member for Cashel, and every credit
the War Minister for the pledge he has
proving the real value of the much-
ed Royal Engineers' designs, by the
ction of a target absolutely upon their
and the testing of it at Shoeburyness with
and 600-pounders, fired with battering
. This is an important step in the right
n; but whatever the result of the exper-
be it failure or success, we still
n our former assertion, that against
y slightly against the power of exist-
s, special artillery will, in case of war,
osely made by the enemy; and that,
e, no modern iron fort will have the
reliable defensive character, unless its
es and mechanical structure be very
rably greater than is merely sufficient
stand existing armaments. The Rod-
0-pounder before the Ordnance Select
ttee has done more than most English
ts thought it would, and if such guns
able of standing battering charges of
ndred pounds of American powder, as it
asserted at New York they are, we have
witnessed their full effects. Still less
dge have we of the destruction the
an 20-inch guns would produce with
,087-pound shot flying at a velocity
0 feet per second. We are to have a
f a 100-pound charge, and it is to
d that our Rodman will not be merely
t to sea, but that another American iron
other British steel shot will be hurled
terrific charges against the 8-inch tar-
would also be well that the gun should
plied with a veritable Palliser chilled
nd that a metal mould should be proper-
e for casting it, as the sand-cast projec-
d in the last experiments was very far
to the Major's metal. It will also be
sirable that the new experimental section
Spithead forts promised in the House of
ns on Thursday by the Secretary of State
r should have a pounding from the Rod-
It ought also to be fired at with an
an 1,087-pounder, as in the event of its
required to attack iron-shielded forts
ns Atlantic friends would very soon find
ay to work these heavy guns aboard
Lord Elcho was absolutely right in in-
ot a perfect section of the new forts,
a mere iron shield; for so unworkman-
the proposed stepping of the new shields
their granite basements, that there is
ubt that such 20-inch projectiles would
ack the whole casemate like a box, if it
rength enough in its combination of
o hold together, or otherwise, as is most
would knock the whole fabric down as a
ball would a card house. We have no
to overrate the power of the American
y or that of any other country; indeed,
wer of a weapon has, after the numerous
le experiments which have been made,
a matter of arithmetical or algebraical
ation. Give the charge, the weight
shot, the velocity, and it is
enough to estimate the work-
wer or destructive force for any
e of the flight from 50 to 5,000 yards.
iven the thickness of the defensive armor
and the tensile strength of its material, it
sy to find out its resisting capacity. We
herefore, predict what the shot is capable
ing and what is necessary to stop it out.
e not likely therefore to exaggerate in lg-
e, we are not disposed to do so intent-
y. We had rather certainly over estimate
nder estimate a possible enemy's power;
very foreign country may be a possible en-
What we contend for is that it is of rea
ance that we should know the truth, and
e should prepare against any force that
possibly be brought to attack our ships or
; that the country ought to be satisfied
ar millions are being spent in the erection
s capable of withstanding the poundings
ill be likely to receive in case of a war,
at incapacity or jobbery should not be
ted to put up shams instead of reliable
es. The present condition of fortifica-
atters is one of cart before the horse.

VY ROBBERY OF MEXICAN GOLD.

Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Gold Stolen from the Liberals.

From the New York Sunday Herald, Sept. 1.]
ngular affair has recently come to light
city, from the facts of which it appears
t the time of the capture of Maximilian
xico the Liberal Government was robbed
ut two hundred thousand dollars' worth
d in bars. It is supposed that the parties
ated were in the interest of Maximilian,
yet a clue has been obtained to but
of the gang. Several Mexican
ives are at present in this city,
ing up" the case, as one of the sus-
, party, a young Mexican, travelling
the name of C. M. Medanich, has been
t to this city. He arrived here at about
weeks since and stayed for a time at the
mes Hotel, but subsequently transferred
eadquarters to Eighth street, and after-
to Third Avenue, between Thirteenth
ourteenth streets. On his arrival in New
he was accompanied by a young woman,
was supposed to be his wife, but she has
e city, having taken her departure for
e about a week since. She carried with
luggage three trunks, which it is consid-
robably contained a large amount of the
er. This will doubtless be intercepted, as
also the lady herself, information of the
ty and of her supposed complicity having
transmitted to Europe by the cable.
danich had a narrow escape from appre-
on while boarding at the house in Third
e, as it appears that one of the detectives
a person who had known him in Mexico
lte him out to lunch. Medanich de-
f the proffered courtesy, but made an en-
ment to meet his friend at dinner that
ng at a place agreed upon. This satisfied
tective, but Medanich failed to put in an
arance at the "trysting place." Upon in-
g at his boarding-house it was elicited
hortly after the departure of the decoy
rowd Mexican left the house for a short
and returned in a carriage with a friend.
two men then left the house, carrying
them a box, apparently of considerable
t, which they placed in the carriage,
accompanied drove off with the box, and
hich entered a Third avenue car-house down
Since this time all trace of the parties
een lost, but the detectives are confident
they have not left New York, all the
ers and trains leaving the city having
closely scrutinized. Since Medanich's
earance two notes have been slipped un-
oor of the house in Third avenue, con-
ng the following messages, written in
ish, one of which was: "Show yourself;
your interest. Everything is satisfac-
" The other one read: "I wish to see
about something that interests you," and
itials, J. D., were appended to each. In
ght Medanich left in his room a number of
and files, which had evidently been used
t the golden bars, as the gold filings were
on the instruments. Medanich was be-
d to be the chief of the gang, and several
derates are supposed to be *en route* to this

HOR WOOD.—

The Philadelphia *Gazette* —On his return from the late convocation tome, about the middle of next month, op Wood is to be received by a large ering of the faithful. He comes home in the o, and his formal reception will take place he grounds of St. John's Orphan Asylum, est Philadelphia. The reverend prelate out valuable presents from this diocese to Pope, and as the representative of the olics of Philadelphia, was received with ed distinction. To make arrangements the affair, a convention of the Catholic ary and beneficial societies and conferences L. Vincent de Paul was held at the hall, nteenth and Cherry streets, with Hon. J. handler in the chair, at which Very Rev. O'Hara, administrator of the diocese, and r clergymen, were present. Dr. O'Hara d that, from letters received from the op, it was expected that he would arrive st September 15.

NNEL THROUGH A VOLCANO.—

In order to nect the Canterbury Settlement with the of Lyttleton, in New Zealand, English en- ers have nearly completed a railway tunnel ugh a volcanic range of mountains which rated the two places. The tunnel is to be 8 yards (upward of a mile and a half) long, begun in 1861 and to be completed in five s at a cost of £195,000. This tunnel affords, believed, the first instance where a com- e section of an extinct volcano has been ed out. The rock in it is a series of lava ams and beds of tufa, intersected by vertical es of phonolite.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR
TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
cod 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DEBILITY AND LANGUOR—To remove the cause and prevent the effects is the true theory on which the treatment pursued by these medicines is founded. Languor arises from debility, and debility from the impoverishment of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. If from the latter, no pills are the best tonic medicines in use, and for their purifying and sanative properties they stand unequalled. For sick headache, nervous disorders, enervation, indigestion, and depression of spirits, they are the only remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. R. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

Unparalleled success of the beautiful young Actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 5th, 1867, will be presented Shakspeare's thrilling tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET
Juliet.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.
To conclude with the beautiful comedetta of
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
Friday evening benefit of Miss Charlotte Thompson.

REOPENING—PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY, at the new Assembly Rooms, No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater, will be opened on MONDAY, September 9th, 1867, for the season. Days of Tuition—Monday and Wednesday, Masters' and Misses' Class, 3 P. M. Gent's Class, 8 o'clock, evening. Circular to be had at Music Stores, or from
PROFESSOR COWPER,
At St. Charles Hotel.

DANCING ACADEMY.
PROF. COWPER will open his new Dancing Academy at EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, September 5th, 1867, for the season. DAYS of Tuition—Thursday and Saturday. Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P. M. Gent's Class at 8 o'clock, evening. Circulars to be had at the Music Stores, or from Prof. COWPER, at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
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MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1840.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000
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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Office, No. 98 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt and liberality, to maintain its character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

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THE
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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NEW YORK.
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ASSETS OVER $22,000,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

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BEN FRANKLIN
Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
Office: No. 43 Ohio Street, in Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
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DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
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OILS.
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St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
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WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY Jr.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Boltzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
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Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, securing of Tenants. Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. BOLTZMAN,
70 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.
PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY.
The ENTERPRIZE PLANING MILL, situated corner Morris and Butler streets, on line of Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth ward, is offered for sale, together with all the Machinery contained therein, consisting of WOOD-HAND PLANERS, SURFACING MACHINES, CIRCULAR RIP, AND CROSS CUT AND UPRIGHT SAWS, and all kinds of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Also—Two valuable HORSES, suitable for Steam Fire Engine.
Also—Two WAGONS, one a large Box Wagon, and the other for hauling lumber.
Also—35,000 FEET POPLAR BOARDS AND PLANK.
2,260 FEET OAK.
3,294 FEET WHITE PINE.
3,780 FEET SYCAMORE.
5,652 FEET CLEAR PINE.
And a variety of other material.
To any party wishing to engage in the Planing Mill or Box business, a rare opportunity is offered. The Mill and Machinery are now first class and in perfect order. For terms apply to
THOMAS N. MILLER, Assignee,
cod Atlas Works, Mortar st., Ninth ward.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS
JAMES P. TANNER
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
An examination is requested.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERKENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

SCALES.
FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams, Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
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FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

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ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pitts'gh.
DAN'L F. DINAN,
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.

EUGENE LANGEN'S
PATENT SHELVING GRATES
And Smokeless Furnaces.
The above are offered to different Manufacturers and steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are already in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boiler.
Address Postoffice Box No. 174, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. MEISSNER,
Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also. JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks; Hearths; Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
in the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESTONE and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET,
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
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PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn; white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 12 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bbls new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 188 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.
Hats, Flowers, Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
French Merinos,
5-4 Wool Delains,
Wool Plaids,
Plaid and Striped Poplins,
Repp Poplins, Ginghams,
Checks, Tickings,
Table Damasks,
Cassimeres, Jeans,
Blankets Coverlets, &c., &c.
A very large and attractive Stock.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
JUST OPENED AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
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CARPETS.
BARGAINS
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AT RETAIL.
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
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53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
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TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
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A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.
JUST OPENED
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape.
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices,
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
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NEW GOODS RECEIVED.
HANDSOME BAR'D FRENCH POPLINS.
HANDSOME BAR'D TOIL DE VENICE.
RICH STRIPED POPLINS & VELOURS.
PLAIN POPLINS & EMPRESS CLOTHS.
CHINTZES, &c., &c.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

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GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL Office.

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THE LARGEST
Trimming & Notion House
IN THE WEST.
NEW GOODS,
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JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
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WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
PAPER COLLARS.
FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.
BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock.
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
CASSIMERES,
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. cod

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.
WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Ingrain and Common
CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

PRICES REDUCED
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.
In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.
BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
5-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HEBLER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to
CHRISTIAN W. SCHEIRECK.
At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 11 Federal street, Allegheny city.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867. 7tf

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.
100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the House furnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

RAILROADS.

EAST LIBERTY LOCAL EXPRESS will leave the city daily, except Sundays, at precisely, 3 o'clock, P. M. Parties desiring to send packages, &c., by it, should leave orders at any of the following places before 12 o'clock: T. C. Dennis, 253 Liberty street; Bates & Bell's, 71 Fifth street; E. Hunkins, 82 Diamond; P. H. Laufman, Reid and Third streets, or shields & Boucher, 108 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.
THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave.	Arrive.
3.05 a. m.	9.40 a. m.
9.45 p. m.	10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7.00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10.00 next morning.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave.	Arrive.
6.10 a m	11.05 a m
3.20 p m	7.55 p m
9.30 a. m.	3.15 p. m.

Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving at 10.00 same evening, 2½ hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on Office window *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, Fourth Story.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCUDI, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsb'gh.	Arrive.
Mail to & from Brady's Bend	6.40 a m	6.00 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8.40 a m	7.35 a m
Butler Accommodation	10.00 a m	12.30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1.00 p m	9.20 p m
Express	2.30 p m	10.30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5.20 p m	8.40 p m

Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works.....1.00 p m 3.30 a m
Express, North, makes connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.
Mail Train.....1.40 a m	Day Express.....3.00 a m
Fast Line.....1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1....6.20 a m
Wall's No. 8....6.30 a m	Mail Train.....8.40 a m
Brinton No. 2...7.50 a m	Wall's No. 3....9.50 a m
Wall's Railroad, Ninth ward, is offered for sale, together with all the Machinery contained therein, consisting of WOOD-HAND PLANERS, SURFACING MACHINES, CIRCULAR RIP, AND CROSS CUT AND UPRIGHT SAWS, and all kinds of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.	Wall's No. 2....11.15 a m
Cincinnati Exp 9.10 a m	Wall's No. 3....11.30 a m
Johnstown ac..10.40 a m	Wall's No. 4....1.40 p m
Phila. Express..1.50 p m	Wall's No. 4....3.30 p m
Wall's No. 3....1.30 p m	Wall's No. 5....4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4....2.50 p m	Wall's No. 5....4.50 p m
Wall's No. 5....3.40 p m	Wall's No. 6....5.30 p m
Wall's No. 6....5.00 p m	Wall's No. 6....6.45 p m
Pittsburgh Express.7.00 p m	Fast Line.....10.20 p m
Allegheny Ac. and Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.	Wall's No. 7..10.50 p m

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation will leave Emigrant Train daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3.45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between

The Daily Commercial

THE AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

All the Money Posted--Condition of the Men--Interest Increasing.

The New York *Clipper* for this week gives the following in regard to the great race: The all-important and all-absorbing aquatic event to be determined on Friday, September 6th, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., apart from its being to decide the single scull championship, is creating the most intense excitement in all quarters on account of the last match, when the *worst* time on record was made in a championship race between these same oarsmen, Walter Brown and Jimmy Hamill, when the referee decided in favor of the former, whose time for the five miles was 46:50. To give some idea of the general interest taken in it, we have only to state that no less than six steamboats have been specially chartered to take people to see it, in addition to the regular boats stopping at Newburgh and the railway accommodations. The George Washington, under the captaincy of Tony Miller, with the 56th Regiment Brass Band, heads the list, (for particulars of which see advertisement;) the Perry, chartered by Denny Leary, Root, Donohue and Nick Smith, will carry the Pittsburghers, "all the Twenty-first ward," and many others, landing at Christopher street, at 8 A. M., and Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 9 A. M., for which only \$1 is asked for the excursion, landing at Newburgh, on which, it is said, the referee will be stationed; the C. P. Smith, Dick Cook's boat, 50 cents a ticket, leaves foot of Eighth street, E. R., at 7:30 A. M.; Broome street, 6:45; Peck Slip, 7; Mc-4, North River, 7:20; the Winants, Jr.'s; the Carron's boat; the Magenta, Cheap is to follow the contestants over their Day, the boxbrown and his trainer rived in the city last er, of Portland, Me, keeping very shady. In Friday, but have Elliott has built for Walt, addition to the one he has himself, so that he will he has consider boats. The *canard* about Brown be well sprained his ankle turned out as we thought, a falsehood, and has lost whatever effect it was intended to have had. We are glad that no excuse whatever has arisen to rob the race of its hourly increasing interest. Brown will finish his training in the city where he was raised, and where the men are to row, at Newburgh.

Hamill, in company with Johnny Newell and George Spear, the latter one of the famous Manchester crew, came down on Saturday morning, and Jimmy surprised every one at the change in his appearance the short time he's been in training. He looked in blooming health. With the trio are Tom Denny Leary and Nick Smith. The party lost no time, but after a trip to Mackay's to try the boat, Jimmy, together with Newell and Spear, took the Mary of Cornwall, and went to the full stay domiciley under the hospitable roof of Josh Ward, by special invitation, until the day of the match. Jimmy will not be at a loss for company, as the four brothers are now hard at work preparing for their great "pull" on the following Thursday at Springfield.

The final deposit of $1,000 a side was put at the *Clipper* office on Monday, the 2d inst., a few minutes before the time appointed—Denny Leary making good for Hamill and Charley Elliott for Brown. After receiving the $2,000, Councilman Stephen Maguire, the stakeholder, went to his Council Chamber, then in session. The selection of a referee occupied about half an hour, when it was finally agreed to leave that position with Mr. Thomas Roberts to fill, so that the Councilman is honored with both offices—that of stakeholder and referee. Among the celebrities who were present and who took considerable interest in the "argument" were Tommy Burns, Neil Bryant, Chris. O'Conner, Charley Moore, (just returned from Europe), Dick Risdon, Nelse Kirk, Ben Donohue, Jack Donohue, Hen Munn, Barney Biglin and many others.

All that now remains is for a fair day, good course, an impartial and competent referee and no fouling, and one of the best contests ever rowed ought to be the result. On this, above all other occasions, it is hoped that the *best* man *will* win.

Napoleon in Camp.

(Paris (August 15) correspondence of London Star.)

The Emperor, since his arrival at Chalons, has taken to camping in capital style. It has been noticed that he is more interested and amused by the theatrical performances of the soldiers than by those of our best "troupe" in this capital. His Majesty leads a regular soldier's life, and seems to enjoy the meals he shares with the officers.

He has become a formidable rival of Baron Brisse, inasmuch as he has invented a new and rapid manner of making soup. The general officers in command dined with him *a tour de role* the other day, and when dinner was announced the Emperor said, "Messieurs, we are now going to make the soup." A servant handed his Majesty a bottle, with which he proceeded to fill a large silver pot. Contents of the bottle, which I conclude to have been a preparation of meat essence, was poured by the Emperor into a huge saucepan of boiling water, and instantly made soup for sixty persons.

Whether good or bad I cannot take upon myself to assert, not having been one of the "assistant assembly," as the newspapers express it.

CITY MATTERS.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Last evening as officer Garber of the Opera House was descending the theatre steps he slipped and fell, seriously injuring his spine. He was attended by Dr. Rodgers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A daughter of Wm. Cummings, about twelve years of age, residing on Brunot's Island, was severely injured yesterday, by being kicked by a horse belonging to her father. Her skull was fractured, and it is feared she will not recover. She was attended by Drs. Cummins and Harrah, of Manchester.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet at the Monongahela House this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of arranging plans in reference to the coming campaign.

The County Executive Committee will also meet at the same hour at the office of Alderman Sutherland, of Allegheny City.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson yesterday morning held an inquest, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Robert Craigo, who, it has been previously stated, accidentally shot himself with a pistol. Drs. Dickson and Hamilton attended the deceased, and did all in their power to save him, but their efforts were not successful and he died about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was thirty-five years of age and leaves a family.

DEPARTURE OF HAMILL'S FRIENDS FOR NEWBURGH.—John Hamill, accompanied by a number of Pittsburghers interested in the great aquatic contest to take place at Newburgh tomorrow, left this city for that place yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. McClintock, the young gentleman who pulled the stroke-oar of the winning boat at the late College Regatta, also left the city on the same train, for New Haven, taking with him a fine scull boat, with which he intends to practice.

MONTHLY BULLETIN.—Mr. W. S. Haven, Printer and Stationer, corner of Wood and Third streets, has issued a bulletin for September, containing a calendar for the month, the hours of the arrivals and departures of the mails and the passenger trains on the various railways centering in this city. The bulletin is very neatly printed, the title page being exceedingly attractive, and reflects great credit upon the mechanical skill of Mr. Julius Franke, the manager of the establishment. Merchants and others desiring to obtain copies of the bulletin can do so by calling upon Mr. Haven.

Local Religious Intelligence.

It is stated that Rev. J. G. Carson has been called to the congregation of Canonsburg, Presbytery of Chartiers.

Rev. Joseph McKelvy, of the United Presbyterian Church, intended to leave Leavenworth city on the 22d ult. for his home in Lawrence county, Pa., to make arrangements for departing at an early day to China, having accepted the appointment to that mission made by the last General Assembly. He has been laboring in Leavenworth City in the colored mission since the first of January last, with great success. A meeting of the friends of the foreign mission cause was held at the church on the 17th of August to bid him farewell.

The Outrage on Sunday Night.

Miss Kate Waldron, who was outraged and robbed on Sunday night, and afterwards left on a pavement on First street, in an insensible condition, is still lying at the house of Mr. John Fitzsimmons, who has generously afforded her shelter until her relatives can be apprized of her whereabouts. A gentleman, named Dudley, who formerly resided in Boston, and who was acquainted with Miss Waldron's father, had his attention called to the facts of the outrage by reading the accounts of it in the papers, when he called upon her, and furnished her with means to supply her present necessities. She is attended by Dr. Murdoch, who states that her condition is much improved. The police have been counting themselves to discover the whereabouts of the miscreants who perpetrated the outrage, but so far their search has proved unsuccessful.

Criminal Court.

Judge Stowe presiding.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

In the case of Wm. S. Shary, a colored man, indicted for stealing a pair of pantaloons, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Augustus Hausner was placed on trial, charged on oath of his wife, Elizabeth Hausner, with desertion. He was required to pay for her support $2 50 per week, and enter into recognizance in $200, with good security, for the performance of the order.

E. McIninch was placed on trial for selling liquor on Sunday. The prosecuting witness, Joseph Byers, testified that on Sunday, June 9th, he had bought liquor from the defendant, who sold it on the wharfboat at the Point. Only one witness was examined for the defense, and the defendant then withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

Several surety of the peace cases were then disposed of, and the Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

BASE BALL.

Rules in Reference to Championship Contests--A Match Game Between the Enterprise and the Westmoreland Club of Greensburg to Take Place on Friday--Letter from Lowell, Ohio.

The Enterprise and Lincoln clubs are about to decide the question of championship of Western Pennsylvania, and the rules governing contests of this kind will probably be interesting. The members of the Enterprise club, although defeated in the first game, are confident that they will win the next two, and do not intend to give up the contest without a desperate effort to retain the title they have previously claimed. The members of the Lincoln club, also confident and encouraged by their success on Tuesday, will strain every nerve to win the next game on Monday. The *Ball Player's Chronicle* states that the club most legitimately entitled to the honors of the championship is that one which wins every game they play during a season and that too against the strongest club they can induce to meet them, and then furnishes the following code of rules which says will be found correct in districts o states where no local rules exist.

Rule 1. A club must win every string of games—viz: best two out of three—they play club; and in order to retain it they must not be defeated in any such series of games.

Rule 2. The challenge club must accept every legitimate challenge soon; provided the challenge sent is not less than one month from a club which has been them does another club previously defeated the same club, during the period known as a season.

Rule 3. Every first nine game played by the champion club is to count as a championship game without regard to notice thereof in the challenge or arrangement.

Rule 4. One week's notice is the shortest time allowable for notices or challenges for championship games.

Rule 5. No champion club can be obliged to play more than one match a week.

Rule 6. A written challenge, or acceptance of one, from the Secretary of one club to that of another alone binds a club.

Rule 7. A written challenge, accepted in writing, binds to a game being played or a ball forfeited, unless withdrawn by mutual consent.

Art. 8. A challenge dates from the time of its deposit in the Postoffice.

Rule 9. Any man, taking part in a regular match game of a club, shall be regarded as a regular member of the club he plays with, as far as such membership confers his playing in another club, no matter whether he has signed the constitution or not.

Rule 10. The champion club of the United States is not bound to play any club not belonging to the National Association; and no champion club of a State or city is bound to play any club not belonging either to the National Association of the State or the parent organization.

Rule 11. The base ball season, or period within which challenges are legitimate or otherwise, differs, in regard to the latitude, according to the climate of the country in which the challenged club is located. Thus, in New York, it is from May to November; in the southwest, from April to November; in the South, from March to October; and so on.

THE ENTERPRISE VS. THE WESTMORELAND.

A friendly game of base ball is to be played on West Commons, Allegheny City, Friday afternoon, between the Westmoreland club of Greensburg and the Enterprise. The Westmoreland won a match game, in which they were opposed by the Mutuals of East Liberty, on the 25th ult.

MATCH GAME AT PULASKI, PA.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOWELL, OHIO, September 3.

One of the prettiest games of base ball that has been played in this part of the country during the season, was played on Saturday, August 31st, between the Eclipse Club, of Middlesex, and the Pawnee Club, of Pulaski. There was to very good playing done on either side, as they are both well matched, but the beauty of the game was, it passed off so quietly. There was not one word of dispute, nor was judgment called for once during the whole game. The game resulting in a victory for the Eclipse. Both clubs then partook of an excellent supper, gotten up at the expense of the Pulaski boys. The return game will be played in about two weeks, and a more exciting contest may be expected. M. R.

THE MUTUALS TO VISIT OHIO.

The Mutual Base Ball Club of East Liberty, will leave for Ohio next Monday morning, where they will play the Independent B. B. C., of Salem, Ohio. They will also play the Rough and Ready B. B. C. of Beaver, Pa., on their way homeward. The Mutual not long since defeated the Atlantic of Pittsburgh, also beat the Lincoln of Allegheny, and although the Mutuals were beaten by the Westmorelands at East Liberty, they are good players, and the Western clubs will find they cannot be beaten easily.

A CAVALRY GAME.

The October number of one of the Comic Monthlies, contains an illustration of a Cavalry game of base ball, which it says is patented. On a large field is placed a picked nine, "operating" on horse-back; the left field, centre field and right field occupy appropriate positions. The pitcher has a cannon that looks like one of the Fort Pitt twenty-inch guns, (this exceeds Pratt's the lightning pitcher;) and is pitching the ball by means of it at one of the cavalrymen, whose bat is raised to stop it; a bouncer—but the battle of Antietam, other points of the game are well illustrated. The umpire occupies a block house, from which protrude two telescopes, and the picture generally has a military air. One of the chief advantages of the horse-back game is to be found in the ease with which the home-runs are accomplished.

Extensive Sale of Real Estate.

The Councils of Allegheny decided some months since to dispose of the City Poor Farm, situated in Shaler township, two and a half miles east of the city, and purchased one not so valuable, but better adapted for the purpose, having a larger area of tillable land. The farm, which embraces one hundred and sixty-four acres twenty-eight perches, was accordingly laid out in building lots, and plots of from one to eight acres, by Wm. McHendry, Esq., Civil Engineer, and yesterday about one-half of the property was offered at public sale. A special train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad left the Allegheny street depot in the forenoon, and conveyed several hundred persons to the grounds, many of whom were purchasers. The sale was conducted by A. Leggate, the well-known auctioneer, and the prices realized were much higher than had been anticipated. Block No. 1, 2 and 3, composed of eighty lots, twenty-four by one hundred and thirty feet each, brought from $300 to $400. These lots are situated on the Evergreen Plankroad, and the purchasers generally intend to erect buildings on them. Block No. 20, composing seventeen plots of one acre each, was sold at prices ranging from $400 to $1,000, while several bill lots, seven or eight acres each, brought from $650 to $1,000 per acre. A lot, lying between the Butler Plankroad and the West Pennsylvania Railway, containing three-fourths of an acre, was sold for $3,025. About one-half the farm was disposed of, and the amount realized exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. The Directors of the Poor intend to purchase another farm at once, and after the necessary buildings have been erected, the balance of the tract will be offered for sale.

The O'Hara Case--Petition for a Jury Trial.

Thomas M. Marshal, Esq., in the absence of Mr. Fetterman, counsel for M. O'Hara, presented a petition, in the United States District Court, for a trial of the O'Hara case by jury, alleging that the defendant had not committed acts of bankruptcy. The petition was withdrawn and the matter postponed until Saturday, at the request of Mr. Miller, the prosecutor's counsel. A hearing will be had at the same time on the rule issued against O'Hara to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in failing to comply with the order requiring him to surrender his property into the hands of the Marshal, until the question of his alleged bankruptcy should be determined.

The Opera House.

A large audience was present last evening, it being the third night of the engagement of the favorite actress, Miss Charlotte Thompson. She rendered the difficult character of Parthenia in the popular drama of Ingomar, and the frequent applause of the audience demonstrated that she was properly appreciated. Mr. Mark Bates played the part of Ingomar with his usual spirit. This evening Shakspeare's great tragedy of Romeo and Juliet will be presented.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

Amand Fierle made an information against Daniel Dooney, alleging that the defendant unlawfully held possession of a house in the Ninth ward which he had rented from the prosecutor and of which named William Wignard. A warrant was issued.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Edward McDermott made an information alleging that Michael Cussick threatened him with personal violence, using many harsh expressions. A warrant was issued for the accused, who resides in Pitt township.

The same prosecutor also made a similar information against the said defendant, alleging that the defendant had not only threatened him but his family. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Thomas Duffy made an information against Mrs. Herwig who keeps a hotel in the Fifth ward. Duffy alleges that in November, 1866, he left three trunks in the care of Mr. Herwig, who was at that time proprietor of the hotel, taking a check for them. A few days ago he says he presented the check and was informed that Herwig was dead and the trunks could not be given up. It is alleged that the trunks contained coats, pants, vests, boots, gloves, a gold chain and other articles of value, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $135. The prosecutor states that the check was marked D. H., 33. A warrant was issued.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

James Hinchin, a Constable in Temperanceville, was arrested on a charge of extortion, preferred by James Reedy. The prosecutor states that he was pedaling goods the other side of the river and had the necessary license, when the defendant, who proposed to search his wagon, for which he demanded $2. Refusing to produce the matter by coal, as he supposed from what he says he gave him. He had another license which he represents was made was held in $1,000 for a hearing on Saturday.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A Mrs. King, of Pipetown, made an information against the same officer, alleging that Hinchin came to her house to see about the rent which was due the proprietor, and as she did not pay to the defendant with the larceny of three planks valued at $4 00, and the other accusing him of malicious mischief in tearing down a fence, on the same place and otherwise damaging his premises. A warrant was issued.

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh.

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

WREATHS FOR FIREMEN'S PARADE.—Wreaths of all kinds made to order on short notice at Abel & Co.'s, No. 54 St. Clair street.

Fall Opening of J. D. Bernd's Stock of Ribbons, Millinery Goods, &c.

Yesterday was "opening day" at J. D. Bernd's extensive establishment, corner of Fifth and Market streets (up stairs.) This well-known emporium is newly stocked with very heavy invoices of Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, etc., recently imported and purchased by Mr. Bernd in purchasing stock enables him to offer his goods at far more reasonable rates than any other house in the city, and at as low prices as can be obtained in any of the eastern cities. This house does the largest trade in its line in this part of the country and attracts the leading milliners from Eastern Ohio, West Virginia, etc., and is rapidly absorbing the patronage that has hitherto depended upon the East for styles and supplies. Besides its usual millinery trade, it does an extensive business in ribbons and silks, and has at all times the largest and finest assortment of these goods that can be found in this part of the country. Merchants and milliners have introduced the most attractive and beautiful fashions that prevail in these days, and it is simply a matter of justice for us to say that Mr. Bernd takes the lead here decidedly in millinery goods, bonnets, etc. He has one of the varieties that will prevail this fall, but his special attention has been given to facilitating the inauguration of the new regime, by offering patrons an opportunity of selecting from a very choice and extensive stock. The predominent colors and shades in the materials we examined yesterday at his establishment were Russet Brown, Orange and Drab, and these will be the fashionable colors of the season. In Bonnets we remarked the fact that they are beginning to assume larger dimensions, and require more skill, taste and judgment than those of late seasons, so that the day for ladies at home doing their own millinery work may be said to have terminated at last. We noticed a bonnet of Langdon's with a little of the Alsatian, tastefully trimmed with Douglass, the Wood street hatter. Mr. de B., is a gentleman of experience and politeness, and we are sure that in his new found position his popularity will be greater than ever. We hope our readers will not fail to give Messrs. Gourley & Logan an early call. Every desirable style in the trade, and the public may be sure to find at their establishment, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT of the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 *Liberty* street. I have had the heart and liver complaint for two years; have been to the best doctors in the city and could get no relief until I met with the Indian Herb Doctor, from which I am recovering fast; have gained seven pounds of flesh in four weeks and still mending. R. GUNDRET, Elizabeth.

I HAVE been under the treatment of thirteen physicians for a chronic disease. They all failed to cure me. The Indian Herb Doctor has cured me in two weeks. JAMES DUNLAP.

JACOB WERLE, Baldwin township, Allegheny county, cured of consumption.

MRS. J. KNOX cured of dyspepsia. Rocky street, Allegheny.

I COULD not walk for many years except on my hands and feet. I was a perfect cripple. I can now walk and work as well as ever. Cured by the Indian Herb Doctor.

J. A. PIZER, Portersville.

"Pleasant Hill Female Seminary."

The regular session of this popular Institution of learning will begin the first Monday in September next. Situated in the beautiful and healthy hill country of Washington county, Pa., with ample accommodations for 100 Students and a corps of competent teachers in all its departments, the board of curators will endeavor to maintain that high reputation it enjoyed so long under the superintendence of the late T. C. McKeever.

For particulars, apply for catalogue to Mrs. Martha McKeever, or S. T. Dodd, Secretary, West Middletown, Pa.

C. L. LEWIS,
President of the Board of Curators.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

MARTYRS TO CARELESSNESS.—If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. Fragrant Sozodont, the world-renowned antiseptic dentrifice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

MTHS

Growing Reputation.

If the entire correspondence from South America, Central America and the West Indies, received by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, during the last twelve months, were published at length it would probably be considered one of the most extraordinary collections of approbatory testimony on record. The letters, written in every variety of style, and emanating from individuals of almost every class, are, nevertheless, all of the same tenor. Physicians, priests, merchants, planters, military officers, artisans, lawyers, &c., tell one story, admitting, without reserve or qualification, that the tonics heretofore in use in those regions have been generally and justly superseded by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The confidence manifested by the people of these countries might be fairly called enthusiastic. Yet these are not the only tokens of the growing popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

The foreign orders for the article from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, &c., have been heavier than at any former period.

As an antidote to malaria, a stomachic and general invigorant they all testify to its remarkable efficacy.

MARRIED:

PETERSON—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday evening, 3d inst., by Rev. E. E. Swift, L. PETERSON, JR., and JENNIE M. CAMPBELL, daughter of Janes Gormly, Esq., all of Allegheny city.

DIED:

OGLESBY—On Tuesday morning, September 3d, at half-past ten o'clock, GEORGE OGLESBY, aged 65 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 52 Poplar street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKEE—At his residence, No. 204 Third street, 70th year of his age, Mr. JOHN MCKEE, in the

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
☞Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4th, 1867.

The local money market to-day was in pretty good trim for borrowers. The banks put out to the extent of their lines, which were liberally drawn. Money is not so plenty on the outside market, which makes the negotiation of paper more difficult, and rates are high and firm. A very large amount of the loose capital has gone into Governments during the past week.

The quotations from New York to-day, as received by Messrs. M'Vay & Co., show a decline in Governments. The change is particularly noticeable in the old 5-20s:

U. S. 6s 1881	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108¾
10-40s	103¾
U. S. 7-30s, (January and July)	108¾
August 7-30s	107¾
June 7-30s	107¾
July 7-30s	107¾
December Compounds, 1864	107¾
Gold	141
Silver	131¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111¾
5-20s, 1865	106¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	106¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	108¾
10-40s	103¾
7-30s, 1865, (January and July)	108¾
August 7-30s	107¾
June 7-30s	107¾
July 7-30s	107¾
December Compounds, 1864	107¾
Gold	141
Silver	131¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108¾

—The Railway list is higher. Mr. Bryan's report shows an advance in Erie and old Michigan Southern:

Michigan Southern	83¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	83¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	96¾
Erie Railroad	70¾
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	69¾
Preferred	82¾

—Pittsburgh French dances present no change for the better. Lethargy and want of confidence still continue, and idle capital is steadily accumulating in both countries. There is no disposition to invest funds in any enterprise, save that which admits of a sure and immediate realization. The new Russian loan recently introduced into London, Paris and Amsterdam, has proved an almost complete failure. Even in our own bonds, the cheapness of money has not started any speculative movement. The quotation is no higher than when the Bank of England rate was 5@6 ₱ cent. This indicates that the great bulk of our securities is held abroad are held as an investment, and we are to believe that any sudden revival in business on the other side of the Atlantic or even any European political complication will result in the return of our Five-Twenties for realization. The latest mail advices state that interest has fallen as low as one and a half per cent. in London, and in Paris the rates are still lower, with no demand even at the lowest quotations. The Bank of France has the unprecedented sum of 900,000,000 francs ($150,000,000) in its vaults, and the Bank of England has $117,456,565 in gold locked up. The private banking house, have also large accumulations of capital on hand, and can hardly find borrowers upon any terms.

—The Railway Register of Tuesday contains the following summary of the bond market: The public funds have been less active today, especially in the speculative line. The demand from investment sources has been fair on the basis of the going rates, chiefly for the later issues of the Five-twenties, and for the second and third series of Seven-thirties, which have been comparatively firm in prices on moderate offerings. The earlier issues of the funded obligations have been in more liberal supply, and, in a few rather prominent instances, have been pressed for sale. The following are the closing figures of Saturday, and closed up quite firmly, influenced in part by the later and more favorable London reports to the newspapers, which quoted United States 5-20's at 75¾, in that market, while private dispatches were said to have been received quoting the bonds up to even figures of 76, which, with gold at 141¾, and sterling exchange at 109¾, would make the currency equivalent here to about 114¾. Seven-thirty conversions to day were quite moderate. Three millions in round sums have been taken by the brokers in exchange for new 5-20's of 1867, in most instances on the following conditions: For August notes they give the new 5-20 bonds, and pay $ 26 58 difference. For June notes the same, and pay $4 55; and for the July notes the same and charge $1 45 difference on each thousand dollar conversion. Compound Interest notes have been in less demand on the basis of 118⅝@119½ for those of October, 1864, and 117@117⅛ for those of May, 1865.

—Virginia lawyers have a rich harvest opening up in the way of suits by the old Banks against delinquents and their securities. The President and Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia made a deed, some months ago, for the benefit of its creditors, and the books of the mother Bank and branches have passed into the hands of counsel for collection. Old accounts that have been lying with protests seem suddenly to be "shaking" and re-investing with elements of vitality.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

Portrait of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, Union Republican Candidate for Supreme Court Judge.

We acknowledge, with our thanks to the donors, the receipt of a very life-like photographic likeness of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge in Pennsylvania. This splendid specimen of art comes from the well-known gallery of Messrs. McBride & Mahon, No. 31 Fifth street, Diamond Block, and was printed from a negative, ordered by Colonel Jordon, of the State Central Committee of the Republican party. A copy of this faithful portrait, the standard bearer in the present campaign now adorns the State Central Committee Rooms, and we are not surprised to learn that several duplicate copies have just been ordered by admirers in this portion of the State. It is highly creditable to the skill of Messrs. McBride & Mahan, who enjoy an established reputation in Western Pennsylvania, for being really meritorious artists and experienced artists. Their gallery contains many superior specimens of the photographic art, among which not the least is that of Judge Williams's family group. All of this fine work can be had on application to Messrs. McBride & Mahan, at their gallery.

GOURLEY & LOGAN'S FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT.—We wish to direct the attention of the readers of the COMMERCIAL to the Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium of Messrs. Gourley, Logan & Co., No. 68 St. Clair street. This well known and deservedly popular firm are again first in the field with a very rare and desirable stock of Fall Goods in Hats and Caps, embracing all the novelties of the season, which they are prepared to dispose of at the most reasonable prices. Our friend, Mr. Gourley, the senior member of this firm, has a high position in the building line, and chief of the Shady Side Academy, but he retains his interest in this store, where he will be glad to see his many friends. The firm have just secured the services of Mr. William E. de Burgh Douglass, late with Douglass, the Wood street hatter. Mr. de B., is a gentleman of experience and politeness, and we are sure that in his new found position his popularity will be greater than ever. We hope our readers will not fail to give Messrs. Gourley & Logan an early call. Every desirable style in the trade, and the public may be sure to find at their establishment, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 4, 1867.

The general markets remain in about the same condition as when last reported. Trade continues in a very backward condition for the season, the present business being confined entirely to supplying current wants of consumption, and these wants are narrowed down to a "hand and mouth" demand alone. Business, however, has improved considerably over the trade of two weeks ago, but is still far behind the usual amount of transactions done at this season of the year. There has been but little variation in prices for some time past. Flour remains unchanged, but prices are evidently tending downward. The bacon and lard market continues active, and prices of some articles are tending upward. Choice lots of butter are scarce and in demand. The market is well supplied with new hay, but prices are unchanged. All kinds of grain are rather dull of sale. Other staple articles are generally dull and prices nominal.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last were as follows: Flour 719 bbls; apples 294 bbls; cheese 40 boxes; corn 699 sacks; wheat 1,122 sacks; barley 918 sacks; rye 623 sacks, and oats 1,981 sacks.

We quote as follows which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts are very liberal and prices drooping. It takes a very superior article of apples to bring over $2 ₱ bbl, and most of the sales are much under this figure.

BEANS—The receipts are large and of better qualities. We quote prices ranging from $1 50@2 ₱ box, as to quality.

PLUMS—Several sales of choice plums were made at $2 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—The market is firm at 23@25c ₱ lb. for all choice lots of table butter, which is very scarce.

EGGS—Prices have advanced and we quote choice fresh at 22c ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—Choice potatoes are freely offered at 75@85c ₱ bushel, and Jersey Sweet Potatoes at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Prices have not changed materially since our last, but still there is a firm appearance of an upward tendency in some articles. There is a fair demand. We quote shoulders at 13@13½c; sides at 15@16c; sugar-cured hams at 21@21½c; dried beef 24c; lard (in tierces) 13½c ₱ lb, and mess pork $24 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 05 ₱ gallon, and No. 2 at 95c ₱ gallon.

TIMOTHY SEED—The receipts have not been heavy, and prices remain at nominal. We quote at $2 25@3 00 as to quality.

FEATHERS—We quote first quality of live geese feathers at $1 00 ₱ lb, and second quality at 80@85c.

OATS—Sales reported from the hands at 53c ₱ bushel, and from store at 55@56c ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—We quote choice barley at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel.

RYE—We quote rye at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel. There is very little doing.

CORN—The business doing is very light. The stock in store is small and very choice, and held firmly at $1 45 per bushel. No sales of any consequence reported.

WHEAT—The wheat market is very dull, as there are no buyers, excepting millers, and they only purchase in sufficient quantities to fill orders in hand. Shipping dealers and grain dealers are anticipating lower prices and are not disposed to operate at present. We quote red winter at $2 05@2 15 per bush. A chance lot of very superior white may sell at the outside figure, and a great deal is disposed of at lower figures.

FLOUR—There is not much doing in the flour market, as prices seem to be in a declining condition, and buyers are more liberal. We quote superfine at $7 25@7 50; extra, $8 00@8 50; family, $9 00@10 00; fancy brands, $10 00@12 00 ₱ bbl.

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 4, 1867.

The wool market does not show any signs of improvement, although the amount offering for sale is on the increase. The season is already sufficiently advanced to satisfy many that no higher prices need be expected during the fall months, and whether the winter months will show any better prices will depend upon the success attending manufacturers in selling their goods. Our reports from the eastern markets show large receipts of wool and pretty large sales but no improvement in prices. We quote the market rates in this city at 35 to 60c, according to quality and condition.

NEW YORK.

The wool market throughout the past month has continued depressed, says the circular of Tebbkamp & Kitchin, notwithstanding considerable sales of domestic fleece, causing no improvement in prices, which has been attributed to the unsettled state of politics principally. The wool growers ought not to complain about the present so-called low prices, considering the condition of the wool in general, it being much inferior to former clips, principally because of their having introduced a breed which is very injurious—the gummy matter forming black lard-top on the end of the staple, and which will not dissolve in the regular process of scouring, but has to be clipped. The manufacturers who once used such wool will scarcely touch it again for the trouble it gives, the loss for cards. The next clip will be still more injured by hard black tops, and will show larger or smaller according to the age of the sheep. Wool growers will have to abandon this breed, and introduce the Saxony, Silesian, Escurial, Spanish or French Rambouillet, before they are damaging their flocks too much. Pulled wools have sold moderately without any improvement in prices. Foreign wools are slightly declined. Texas and Mexican could only be sold at a sacrifice. Cotton is dull. Foreign fine wools, Cape and Australian, are held firmly. Mestiza, &c., the stocks of which are light, and consumers will have to hold pretty firm, have met with a moderate demand at former rates. Foreign Medium Wools are entirely neglected. Foreign Low Wools have declined for the light business done. The stocks have become somewhat burdensome, but dealers' accounts are of a slight improvement in good fine wools, but report a declination in medium and low wools. The Imports of wool into New York for the week ending 1866 were 20,526 bales, 36,713,112 lbs; the imports of wool into New York from January 1 to July 27, 1867, were 28,560 bales, 14,664,241 lbs; the imports of wool into New York for the month ending Aug 24, were 1,596 bales, 967,399 lbs. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia:

Choice Saxony fleece	60@62c
Extra to XX do	56@58c
XX and blood do	52@54c
Common and ½ do	42@44c
Native Mexico pulled wool	35@37c
Pub washed do	50@55c

Tobacco at Cincinnati.

The advance noted last week has brought forward large shipments of leaf, but the demand, says the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, continues sufficiently active to take all offered and sustain prices. Planters are bringing in their crops freely. We quote:

Owen County—Trash, 3@4c; common to good lugs, 4@6c; good lugs, 7@8c; medium leaf, 12½@16c; fine leaf, 17@20c; light leaf, 20@30c.

Ohio—Trash, 3@4c; common to good lugs, 5@6c; medium leaf, 10@13c; good leaf, 14@18c; fine leaf, 20@25c; selections, 30@35c.

Virginia—Common to good lugs, 3@4c ₱ lb; medium leaf, 8@12c; fine leaf, 15@18c; selections, 20@25c; wrappers, 30@35c.

Kentucky—Trash, 3@4c; common to good lugs, 5@7c; medium leaf, 10@13c; good leaf, 14@18c; fine leaf, 20@25c; selections, 30@35c; wrappers, 40@45c.

Manufactured—Tens, quarters, and navy halves, dark sweet, 50@55c ₱ lb; dark bright, 55@60c; bright brands, Virginia, 75@81 15; six twist